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POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 539.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was, L. Duronius, who, in the Character of the L. D—l—w—r, spoke to this Effect:

My Lords,



AS I may, perhaps, be suspected of a little Partiality in Favour of the *Turky Company*, I should have been silent in this Debate, if I had not heard several Facts mis-stated, and the Proceedings of the Company very much misrepresented upon this Occasion. With respect to the noble Lord who spoke last, I am too well acquainted with his Candour to imagine, that he had any Design to impose upon this Assembly; but he has given too much Credit to those who are the Solicitors for this Bill, and by that Means has suffered himself to be imposed on, otherwise he would not have asserted, that the *Turky Company* by their Charter is an exclusive Company, or that any By-Law has been made with a Design to monopolize the Trade to the

Managers or Directors of that Company. My Lords, no Man is excluded from being a Member of that Company, except such as ought, and must continue to be excluded, if we are resolved to preserve our Trade or our Privileges in *Turky*. It is easy to say, that low People, or a great Number of People, may be kept within the Bounds of their Duty, as easily as a small Number of People of Substance and Character; but we have the Experience of all Ages and Countries to the contrary; and therefore, I am convinced, that if we allow low Tradesmen and Shopkeepers to go over and settle in *Turky*, it will occasion continual Disputes between us and the *Turks*, which will at last end in our being deprived of all the Privileges and Immunities we now enjoy in that Country. Suppose, the *Ottoman Porte*, by being continually teased with Disputes and Altercations between our People and their own, should resolve to strip us of all our Privileges, how could we recover them? It is a Country, my Lords, from whence we reap great Advantages by Trade, but from whence we could

could not reap, I believe, either Glory or Advantage by War: We could therefore redeem our Privileges no other Way but by a larger Sum of Money than I shall take upon me to name; and for this Reason we ought to endeavour to preserve them, by sending none there that will interfere in Business with the Natives, nor any that will misbehave, or attempt to make a wrong or immoderate Use of the Privileges that have been procured them.

If all Sorts of People were for a small Fine to be made free of the Company, can we imagine, that *English* Taylors, Shoemakers, Joiners, and the like, would not go over and settle in all the *Turkish* Cities where we have Factories established? And as they are more expert in their Trade than the Natives, would not they probably meet with great Encouragement? Would not the Natives of each respective Calling envy them their Success? Would not they repine at seeing the Bread taken out of their Mouths by Foreigners? The Case would be the same with regard to Shopkeepers; and might not this raise an ungovernable Spirit amongst the Populace against our whole Nation? As to Shopkeepers, my Lords, we have from a late Accident some Experience of what an universal Clamour they might raise among the *Turkish* People. Within these last two or three Years, some of our Factors, finding it difficult to dispose of the *English* Manufactures consigned to them, they began to sell by Retail, and to make their Warehouse a Sort of Shop. This was presently taken Notice of by the Shopkeepers of *Turky*, and Complaint made of it to their Magistrates, who insisted, that if this Practice should be continued, they would subject all the *English* Warehouses to the same Duties and Regulations that Shops are liable to in that Country, which of Course

obliged our *English* Factors to relinquish that Practice.

So much, my Lords, with regard to Tradesmen and Shopkeepers; and now with regard to Brokers: I shall grant, that a licensed Broker is by the Charter excluded from his Freedom of the Company, and very justly, because, if there were any, they were very low Sort of People, when the Charter was first granted; but the Business has now come into some Repute, and there is nothing in the Charter or By-Laws of the Company, that can prevent a Freeman from setting up as a Broker in *Turky*, if the Thing were practicable. There is nothing more usual in the City of *London*, than for a Man who has failed as a Merchant, to set up as a Broker; and many have got greater Estates in the latter Capacity than they could have ever expected in the former. In the *Turky* Trade, Merchants have failed, as well as in every other Branch of Commerce; and some of them would certainly have gone or returned to *Turky*, to set up as Brokers, if they could have expected Encouragement; but they knew the Thing was impracticable. The *Jews* in that Country have so intirely engrossed the Business to themselves, and have such a Command over the Retailers, that no Factors could expect to sell any Goods, if he employed a *Christian*, or even a *Mahometan* Broker. They have not, 'tis true, any exclusive Charter for this Monopoly, but nevertheless, they are very much favoured and protected in the Enjoyment of it by the *Turkish* Laws and Magistrates: By their Law, if a Merchant or Dealer takes a *Jew* Broker into his Service, as every one must, he cannot lay him aside and employ another, without allowing the Broker laid aside some yearly Pension, or dead Pay, as they call it; and if the Broker dies, the Son pretends a Right to be employed as Broker to all those Mer-

Merchants that employed his Father. Then as to the *Turkish* Magistrates, they are too apt to encourage the *Jews* in their Incroachments, because they generally employ *Jews* as their Agents in all Money Matters, and particularly in collecting the Customs and other Taxes. By these Means the *Hebrew* Nation in *Turky* have got such a Knowledge of every private Man's Affairs, and so much Power in Matters of a publick Nature, that it is very dangerous to have any Dispute with them; for upon such Occasions they have often interdicted, or forbid Dealing with particular Merchants, and sometimes with a whole Nation. In these Circumstances your Lordships must see, how impracticable it would be for any *English Christian* to set up as a Broker in *Turky*; and this is the true Cause why we have no such Brokers in that Country, which Cause could not be removed by any Regulation in this Bill; for suppose our *Turky* Trade were thrown entirely into the Hands of our *English Jews*, I believe, they would take Care not to fall out with their Brethren, who are Natives of *Turky*, about the Business of Brokerage.

From what I have said, I hope, your Lordships are convinced, that the *Turky* Company is not by their Charter any otherwise an exclusive Company, than what was necessary for the Establishment, and still is necessary for the Preservation of the Trade; and with respect to the By-Law that has been so much exclaimed against, I am surprized how it can be thought to be of any Prejudice to our Trade, when it is so evidently calculated for the Safety of our Ships and Seamen, and for carrying on the Business in a certain regular Course. The Legislature has, 'tis true, taken some Care to prevent our Ships falling into the Hands of the *Barbary* Pirates, by enacting, that none but Ships of Force shall

fail in the *Mediterranean* Sea, under the Penalty of paying *one per Cent.* extraordinary Duty; and the Government has taken all possible Care to keep those Pirates at Peace with us; but neither of these Precautions have been found altogether effectual. The Penalty inflicted by the Act of Parliament is so small, that even upon a rich Ship it is not equal to the Difference of the Expence between sailing in Ships of Force, and sailing in Ships designed only for Trade; therefore, if the Penalty were rigorously exacted, Merchants would often chuse to pay it, rather than make use of such Ships as are appointed for that Trade by the Act; and besides, the Act may be easily evaded by sending out small Ships, half loaded with Fish, to be sold in *Italy* or *Sicily*, and with the rest of the Cargo to proceed to *Turky*; or by making the Ship take out her Clearance and sail from some Port not capable of admitting a Ship of 200 Tons. Then as to our being now at Peace with all the *Barbary* Pirates, Experience may convince us how precarious that Dependence is; for none of these piratical Towns keep Peace any longer than they find it their Interest to do so, and therefore the best Way to keep Peace with them, is to oblige our Merchants to make use of such Ships as may prove an Overmatch for most of their Rovers. This the *Turky* Company designed by the By-Law complained of, so far at least as was in their Power; and this, I am convinced, was their chief Design; for as to their not sending out a new Cargo till they were informed by their Factors that the old was near disposed of, it was no more than what every private Merchant does in every Branch of Trade. Therefore, if there had been no such By-Law: If the Members had been under no Restriction, but at full Liberty to send out their Goods in what Ships, and

and at what Times they pleased, no Member ought to have sent out his Goods in Ships of no Force, and no one would have sent out a Cargo of any Sort of Goods, till he had Information from his Factor, that there would be a Demand for it by the Time of its Arrival: This the Company always took Care to do, as soon and as often as they had any such Information; for it has been proved at your Lordships Bar, that the Markets both at home and abroad were always kept fully supplied.

In this Debate, my Lords, I find great Stress has been laid upon a Supposition, that the *Turky* Company has always been under the Management of a particular Set of Men, who directed all the Resolutions of the Company, both as to their By-Laws, and as to their sending out any trading Ships, and that this Set of Men made use of their Power for their own particular Advantage, to the Ruin of the Trade of their Country. But this, I think, is impossible, in a Company where every mere Merchant may insist upon his being admitted, for such a small Sum as 25 or 50*l*; for if any such Set of Men had got the Management of the Company, and had made such a bad Use of their Power, I hope, there never wanted a sufficient Number of Merchants of the City of *London*, who would have had publick Spirit enough to get themselves admitted, in order to defeat such a Combination by taking the Management out of the Hands of a Set of Men, who had so wickedly combined to ruin the Trade of their Country.

But this is not the only groundless Supposition that must be made, in order to shew, that the Managers of the Company here, have ruined the Trade, by setting too high a Price upon our *English* Manufactures in *Turky*, or upon the *Turkish* Commodities here: For this Purpose we

must likewise suppose, that they have the absolute Direction of all the Factors settled in *Turky*, as well as of the Company here. Now, this, my Lords, must appear to be impossible, if we reflect but the least upon the Nature of the *Turky* Company. By the Constitution of that Company any Freeman may go over and settle as a Factor in *Turky*, and every Member of the Company here, may employ what Factor he pleases there. If then the Managers of the Company had set too high a Price upon their Goods, can we suppose, that some of the Members, perhaps their Rivals in Power, would not have sent over a Factor of their own, and ordered him to sell their Goods at a lower Price than that fixt by the Managers of the Company? And would not they have done the same with respect to the Sale of their Returns here at home? It is therefore impossible, I think, to suppose, that any Man concerned in the *Turky* Trade, let him have what Management of the Company he will, could fix a higher Price either upon his Exports or Imports, than what the Nature of the Trade made absolutely necessary for producing a reasonable Profit to the Adventurer.

For this Reason, my Lords, if the *French* Merchants sell their woollen Manufactures in *Turky*, cheaper than our Merchants sell *English* Manufactures of the same Kind, it cannot proceed from any Mismanagement of the *Turky* Company, or of any of the Members thereof: It must proceed from some other Cause; and those who consider how much cheaper Labour is in *France* than it is in *England*, may easily find out the Cause. What is the Reason I do not know, but it is certain, that Labourers and Workmen of all Kinds desire less Wages in *France*, than are required here in *England*; and I believe, their Manufacturers and Master-Tradesmen are content with a less Profit;

Profit; which enables their Merchants to under-sell us in every Sort of Manufacture, in which they can possibly rival us. Fire Arms, Swords, Toys of all Kinds, as well as woollen Manufactures, are sold infinitely cheaper in *France* than in *England*; and tho' they pay dearer for their Wool than we do, yet the Expence of the Wool bears such a small Proportion, in any Manufacture, to the Expence of the Labour, that the Cheapness of the latter much more than overbalances the Dearness of the former. This is the chief Reason why, with respect to woollen Manufactures, they under-sell us in *Turky*; and to this I must add, that the woollen Manufacturers of *France* have great Encouragement from the Publick, by Premiums and other Advantages, which our Manufacturers have nothing of.

From hence your Lordships may see the true Cause of the *French* Success in the *Turky* Trade; and what has very much contributed to this Success, is, that their Manufacturers have invented a Sort of Cloth which is more agreeable to the *Turkish* Taste and Climate, than any Sort of Manufacture ever yet made in *England*, tho' our *Turky* Company have been at great Pains to get such a Cloth made by our Manufacturers here; and if such a Cloth could be made in some of our remote Counties, where Labour is cheap, it is to be hoped, our Manufacturers would be content with such a small Profit, as to enable our Merchants to sell it in *Turky* as cheap as the *French* do theirs; but I am sure, there is nothing in this Bill that can contribute towards our inventing such a Cloth, or towards enabling our Merchants to sell our Manufactures cheaper in *Turky* than they do at present.

I hope I have convinced your Lordships, that the Success of the *French* Trade is no Argument for

proving, that our *Turky* Company, by any Combination among themselves, have endeavoured to reap an extravagant Profit upon their Sales of our Manufactures in *Turky*; and now with regard to the Sales of the *Turkish* Commodities here, particularly those of raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, I need not repeat the Reasons that were assigned by the noble Duke for the late Decay in the Importation of these Commodities, and therefore shall only take Notice of what was said by the noble Lord for proving, that the Company extorted too high a Price for them here. My Lords, I never before heard, that the Dearness of any Commodity made the Use of it unfashionable; for I have generally observed, that the more it costs, the more fashionable it is to make use of it; therefore its having become unfashionable to wear Mohair Buttons or Button-Holes, seems to be a Proof, that the Company sold their Mohair Yarn too cheap, rather than that they exacted too high a Price for it. This Argument then proves the contrary of what the noble Lord intended; and as to the Proof he brought from the Act of the 6th of the late King, it will, when rightly considered, appear to be no Proof at all of what he alledges. That Act, my Lords, instead of being a Proof of the Company's making an extravagant Profit by the raw Silk and Mohair Yarn they imported, is, in my Opinion, a Proof of their Regard for the Interest of their Country, by taking Care that we should not buy Goods at the second Hand, when we could buy them much cheaper at the first, tho' the Expence of our Navigation made them come as dear to the Buyer here, as when purchased at the second Hand.

To explain what I mean, my Lords, I must observe, that as the *French* make very little Use of *Turkish* raw Silk or Mohair Yarn, or, indeed,

of

of any of the bulky Commodities of *Turky*, their Merchants are at a Loss very often with what to load their homeward-bound Ships, and therefore their homeward Freight costs little or nothing, the Goods being often taken in by Way of Ballast. Then again I must observe, that the Freight from *Marseilles* to *Leghorn* costs little or nothing, because Ships are continually going between these two Places with Passengers: And lastly, I must observe, that as our Imports from *Italy* take up much less Room than our Exports, the bulky Goods brought hither from thence, pay but a very small Freight. From these three Observations it is evident, that *Turkish* raw Silk, and other bulky Goods, may be transported from *Turky* to *Marseilles*, from *Marseilles* to *Leghorn*, and from thence to *England*, for a less Expence of Freight than from *Turky* directly to *England*; and, consequently, our *Italian* Merchants might have brought the *French Turkey* Silk, and other bulky Goods, from *Leghorn*, and might have sold them as cheap, if not cheaper here, than our *Turky* Merchants could do; but then the prime Cost was much more to the Nation, and at the same Time it discouraged our own Navigation, and encouraged that of the *French*.

Thus your Lordships must see, that tho' our *Turky* Company could have sold their *Turkish* raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, as cheap as any that was imported from *Leghorn*, yet it was the Interest of the Nation, and for the Encouragement of our Navigation, to prohibit that Sort of Commerce; therefore we ought, in Reason, and, I am sure, in Charity, to conclude, that it was the Company's Regard for the Interest of their Country, and not any Design to make extravagant Profits by their Sales, that made them propose and solicit an Act of Parliament for prohibiting the Importation of raw Silk

and Mohair Yarn of the Product or Manufacture of *Asia*, from any Ports in the *Streights* or *Levant* Seas, except such as are within the Dominions of the *Grand Seignior*.

I hope your Lordships are, by this Time, generally convinced, that the late Decay of our *Turky* Trade is not owing to any exclusive Privilege enjoyed by the Company, or to any Monopoly acquired by the Directors or Managers of the Company. It is true, no Man can trade to *Turky* without being free of the Company, but then, no Man that is qualified for the Trade can be refused his Freedom. I never heard that they refused the Freedom of the Company to any Man that desired it: I never heard of any Complaint of this Kind, except one that has been mentioned upon this Occasion, and even there the Petition was not refused, it was only adjourned, because an Objection was made, that the Petitioner was not a mere Merchant, but a Druggist, therefore the Court adjourned giving an Answer to the Petition till the Fact should be inquired into. Then as to the pretended Monopoly, I have shewn that no such Monopoly can be set up by the Directors, unless they have the absolute Direction of all the Factors settled in *Turky*, as well as that of the Company here; and neither of these, much less both, can, in my Opinion, be supposed to be possible.

I have, my Lords, as great an Aversion to Monopolies in Trade as any of your Lordships can have, because, by the high Price they set upon our Manufactures in foreign Countries, they prevent the Consumption; but as it is the national Interest to have our Manufactures sold as cheap as possible in foreign Countries, so it is the national Interest to have our Imports from thence bought at as low a Price as possible; and as the laying of a Trade

Trade quite open, runs down the Price of our Manufactures in any foreign Country, so it raises the Price of the Manufactures or Commodities we purchase there for home Consumption or Use, as we have of late Years experienced in the Trade to *Africa*, where we now pay for Slaves, and almost every Thing we purchase, double or treble the Price we paid formerly. Therefore, when a Question arises, whether the Trade to any Country ought to be laid quite open, it ought to be well considered, whether the Nation may not lose more by raising the Price of the Commodities we purchase in that Country, than by reducing the Price of the Commodities we carry thither for Sale; and as this may be the Case with respect to the *Turkey* Trade, we ought to inquire narrowly into the Nature of the Trade, before we pass such an enlarging Bill as this we have now before us.

As to the Objection relating to the *Jews*, the noble Lord who spoke last does not seem to have considered the Nature of that People, and the Difference between the *British Christians* now settled in *Turky*, and the *British Jews* that would go over and settle there, should this Bill be passed into a Law. The *Jews*, my Lords, let them be born in what Country they will, look upon themselves as all of the same Nation: Those born in *China* are as much of the *Hebrew* Nation as those born in *England*, or any other Country; and wherever they meet, they consider themselves as Countrymen: They associate together, go to the same Synagogue, speak the same Language, and have the same Customs. Can this be said of the *Christians* born or settled in *Turky*? Have not they different Churches, different Languages, and different Customs? Do the *British Christians* settled in *Turky* associate themselves with the native *Christians* there, any more than with the native

Mussulmen? It will always, therefore, be more difficult for the *Turks*, especially the Populace, to distinguish between the *British Jews* and the native *Jews*, than it is now to distinguish between the *British Christians* and the *Christians* who are born in that Country, and in every Respect the Subjects of the *Ottoman Porte*; and this Difficulty will not only occasion Murmurings among the People, but many more Discussions between our Consuls and the *Turkish* Magistrates, than have ever yet happened, or can happen, while the Trade continues under the present Regulations. From all which I must conclude, my Lords, that the Bill now before us can be of no Service towards recovering or increasing our *Turky* Trade, but, on the contrary, must be attended with such Consequences as will probably occasion the Loss of the Whole; and therefore, I must be against our taking the Trouble to consider it in a Committee.

The next that stood up, was C. Lælius, who, in the Character of the L. V———t L——nd——le, spoke in Substance thus.

My Lords,

I AM so very sensible of the Influence which the Passions and Prejudices of Men have upon their Understanding and Judgment, that it is always with great Caution I determine, and with great Diffidence I speak upon any Subject relating to Trade; but, I think, I never had less Difficulty to determine myself than with Regard to the Question now before us. That Monopolies, or Combinations for ingrossing any Branch of Trade, are in themselves unjust, and inconsistent with the publick Good, has been acknowledged by every Lord who has spoke in this Debate, and is confirmed by the severe Laws made against it by this and

and all other wise Nations: Upon the present Question therefore, the first Thing we are to inquire into, is, whether any Set of Men have got, or may get a Monopoly of our *Turky* Trade, or whether there has been or may be a Combination among a particular Sort of Men for ingrossing to themselves alone the whole of that Trade? That there may be such a Monopoly or Combination, can, I think, be doubted by no Man who considers the Powers which the *Turky* Company have usurped; and that there has been such a Thing, the Nation has from the Effects too fatally experienced.

Whatever may be pretended, my Lords, the By-Law made by the Company, for preventing any Member's sending out or bringing home any Goods except in the Company's Ships, could be designed for nothing else, but to enable the Directors or Managers of the Company to ingross the whole Trade to themselves; for that Law being once made and submitted to, the Company, that is to say, the Directors and Managers of the Company, had of Course the Power to direct when the Ships should sail, and what Quantity of Goods, as well as what Sort of Goods, each Member should be allowed to send out or bring home in such a Ship: Nay, they had the Power to appoint the whole Loading, the very Moment they took the Ship into their Service; and if any Member came afterwards to desire to send a Parcel of Goods by such a Ship, they could then answer, he was come too late, the Ship had already her full Loading; and therefore, I think, it is plain, that from the Moment this By-Law was made and submitted to, the Directors or Managers of the Company got a Monopoly of our *Turky* Trade to themselves and their Friends. I say, submitted to; for I wonder how it came to be submitted to. I am clearly of Opinion,

the Company had no Power to make such a By-Law: It was not only contrary to the Spirit, but to the express Words of their Charter, which provides, that no By-Law, to be made by the Company, shall tend *A* to the Hindrance of the Trade or Traffick of any Member thereof. I am therefore surprized, that some of the Members of the Company did not send out a Ship upon their private Account, and stand a Suit with the Company for the Broke or Penalty inflicted by this By-Law. If there had been such a publick Spirit among the Citizens of *London*, as the noble Lord who spoke last was pleased to mention, some of them would before now have tried this Point with the Company; but we all know how cautious a private Man is to engage in a Law Suit with a publick Company; and I must say, they have, in my Opinion, chose the most prudent Method, which is that of trying to have the Point determined by Act of Parliament, because it is less expensive, less tedious, and more authentick, than the Determination of any of the Courts below. I therefore hope, your Lordships will maturely consider what you are about to do upon this Occasion; for if you reject the Bill now before you, it will for ever establish this By-Law of the *Turky* Company: No Man will hereafter think of trying the Validity of it at common Law: No Judge, I believe, would venture to decide against it, after it has been under the Consideration of this *F* House, and passed without Censure; so that the Question now before us, really is, whether you will establish a Monopoly of our *Turky* Trade in those who are now, or shall hereafter be the Managers of the Company? And if you do this, I may venture to prophesy, what will be the Consequence.

The noble Lord was pleased to say, that no Man, or Set of Men, can

can get the Management of the *Turky* Company, because by their Charter they can refuse the Freedom of their Company to no mere Merchant, who is willing to pay the Fine and submit to the By-Laws; but will any Man apply for his Freedom, when he knows, he can carry on no Trade without the Leave of those who are then the Managers, which must be the Case as long as this By-Law remains in Force? We must suppose, that whilst this By-Law subsists, no Man who is not in Friendship with the then Managers, and resolved to join in Combination with them, will apply for his Freedom; and if any should, we may depend on it, that the Managers will always admit two of their Dependents for every one independent Man they are forced to admit, by which Means they will still be able to keep in their Hands the Management of the Company; for in all Corporations, where the Managers may admit whom they please to the Freedom of the Corporation, we know how easy it is for those who have once got the Management of the Corporation into their Hands, to retain that Management as long as they please, especially when no Man's private Interest can induce him to endeavour to get the Management taken out of their Hands, which is the Case with regard to the *Turky* Company; for whilst the By-Law I have mentioned remains in force, a private Man will always find his Account more in joining with the Directors than in contending with them.

It has been said, my Lords, that no Set of Men can get a Monopoly of the *Turky* Trade, unless they had the absolute Direction, not only of our Company at home, but of all our Factors settled in *Turky*, which, it is said, is impossible; because any Man who is once admitted to his Freedom, may go over and settle in *Turky* as a Factor. 'Tis true, my

Lords, any Freeman may go over and settle in *Turky* as a Factor; but how shall he get any Business? If any Member of the Company here should consign his Goods to him, such a Member would never again be allowed to send Goods in any of the Company's Ships, and, by the By-Law, he can send in none other: Nay, he could not so much as get home the Cargo commissioned from such a Factor. We may therefore be assured, that no Man will go out to *Turky* as a Factor, without having the Friendship of the Directors here: No Man will continue as a Factor there, without cultivating that Friendship; and therefore, whoever has the Direction of our Company here, must always have the Direction of all our Factors there.

Thus, my Lords, it is evident, that whilst this By-Law continues in force, the Managers of the Company may, and, I believe, will ingross the whole Trade to themselves and their Friends: That is to say, a particular Set of Men will have a Monopoly of the Trade; and the Use they designed to make of this Monopoly, appears very plainly from the express Words of the Preambles to the Orders in the Company's Books: *To raise the Price of our Cloth in Turkey, and raw Silk at home*, are the very Words of these Preambles, and more bare-facedly shew the Design of these Monopolizers, than was ever avowed, I believe, by any Monopolizers whatsoever. To raise the Price both of their Imports and Exports is, I shall grant, the secret Design of all those who aim at a Monopoly, either by Charter or Combination; but it is so inconsistent with the publick Good, that, I believe, it was never before openly professed; and I am surprized how any one who reads these Words, can be at a Loss for the true Cause of the Decay of our *Turky* Trade.

It can be nothing else, my Lords, but

but that of raising the Price of our Cloth in Turkey, and raw Silk at home, in order to enrich the Adventurer by an immoderate Profit upon both. It was this that first tempted the *French* to rival us, and has since enabled them almost to undo us in the *Turkey* Trade. I shall grant, that by the many Taxes we have upon the Necessaries, as well as the Conveniences of Life, the Price of Labour has been raised in *England*, especially here about *London*, a little above what it is in *France*; but the Difference is not so great as to over-balance the Difference between the Price of Wool in *France*, and the Price of it in *England*; nor could all the Advantages given by the Publick to the unexperienced Manufacturers of *France*, have set them upon a Par with the experienced Manufacturers here in *England*; therefore I am persuaded, that the *French* woollen Manufactures could never have been sold cheaper in *Turkey*, than our Manufactures might have been sold, had not our Exporters insisted upon a higher Profit than the *French* Exporters desired. 'Tis true, there are several Sorts of *French* Manufactures, especially Toys, which are sold cheaper in the Shops at *Paris*, than ours are in the Shops at *London*; because ours are generally more substantial, and better Workmanship, and because our Shopkeepers at *London* insist upon having a greater Profit, than, I believe, is expected by the Shopkeepers in any Part of the World. It is the same with respect to the *French* woollen Manufactures: They are more slight and showy than ours, and therefore appear cheaper to an ignorant Purchaser, but are never found to be so by Experience, when our Merchants or Shopkeepers sell ours at a moderate Profit. Therefore, I am persuaded, that the Preference given to *French* Cloths in *Turkey*, is not owing to their being better suited to the

Taste and Climate of the Country, but to the immoderate Profit exacted by our *Turkey* Company upon all the Cloths they send thither.

However, my Lords, I shall for this once grant, that the *French* have invented a Sort of Cloth, which is better suited to the Taste and Climate of *Turkey*, than any Sort of Cloth we have hitherto sent thither: Even this may be, nay, probably, is owing to our Trade's having been monopolized for many Years by a certain Set of Men, who went on in the old beaten Path, without ever once setting their Invention to work, in order to find out a new Sort of Cloth, that might be more agreeable to the Taste and Climate of the People they dealt with: If our *Turkey* Trade had been quite open, this would not have been the Case: There would have been a mutual Rivalship among all our *Turkey* Merchants, and every Man's Invention would have been upon the Rack, to find out some Sort of Cloth that might be more agreeable to the People of *Turkey*, than any sent thither by his Rivals. In this Competition some lucky Man might have hit on that Sort of Cloth which the *French* have since invented; and supposing that we are not so good at Invention as the *French*, and might not, therefore, have found out this Sort of Cloth, yet we are allowed to be so good at Imitation, that we generally improve upon all foreign Inventions. It is, therefore, surprizing to me, that in twenty or thirty Years Time, our *Turkey* Company could not instruct our Manufacturers to imitate and improve this Sort of *French* Cloth; and since they have been so unsuccessful, I think we should lay the Trade open, to try, at least, if some Merchant, dealing upon his own private Account, may not be more successful.

So much, my Lords, with regard to our Exports to *Turkey*, at least the chief

chief Branch, which is that of our woollen Manufactures; for as to the other Exports either from *France* or *England*, if the *French* have some that we have not, we have some, such as Lead, Tin, and many Sorts of Iron Ware, which they have little or none of; and now with Regard to our Imports, especially raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, the Act of Parliament prohibiting their Importation from *Italy*, is to me, notwithstanding what was said by the noble Lord who spoke last, a demonstrative Proof, that our *Turky* Company exacted an immoderate Profit upon these Commodities, otherwise our *Italian* Merchants could never have imported them from *Leghorn* to any Advantage; for setting aside the Freight, let us consider the many additional Articles of Expence these Commodities are loaded with, when imported from *Italy*, which they are quite free from, when imported directly from *Turky*: First, they must be unloaded and pay Shoar Dues, and afford a moderate Profit to the Importer, at *Marseilles*: Secondly, they must be reloaded, and pay Shoar Dues at that Port for *Leghorn*: Thirdly, they must be unloaded and pay Shoar Dues, with Commission to the *French* Factor, and Warehouse Room at *Leghorn*. Fourthly, they must pay Brokerage to the Broker who sells them, and Commission to the *English* Factor who buys them at *Leghorn* for his Correspondent here; and Fifthly, they must be reloaded and pay Shoar Dues at *Leghorn* for *England*. These are all additional Articles of Expence, which these Commodities are quite free from, when imported hither directly from *Turky*; and, in my Opinion, the Freight must likewise be dearer in this round-about Way than it can be in the direct, for I do not remember its having been proved at our Bar, that ever any *French* Ships returned from *Turky*, or any *English* Ships from *Italy*, without a

Loading, or that the Passage-Boats between *Marseilles* and *Leghorn* required no Freight, or but a small Freight, in Proportion to the Distance, for any Goods they carried. From all which I must conclude, that, if our *Turky* Merchants had not exacted an extravagant Profit upon the Silk and Mohair Yarn imported by them, our *Italian* Merchants neither would, nor could have thought of importing any such Commodities from *Italy*; and how detrimental this Practice of our *Turky* Merchants has been to our Silk and our Mohair Manufactures, I shall leave to your Lordships to determine.

From the Observations I have made, my Lords, there is not, I think, the least Difficulty in determining, that the Managers of the *Turky* Company, by Means of their By-Law, not only may, but have monopolized the whole Trade to themselves and their Friends; and this was, I am convinced, their chief, if not their only Design, in making that By-Law; for as to their pretending that their Design was to preserve our Ships and Seamen from the *Barbary* Pirates, it can be nothing but a Pretence. If that had been their sole Design, they might have enforced the Act of the 13th and 14th of King *Charles II*, by increasing the Penalty upon such of their Members as should send Goods in any Ship of less Force than what is described in that Act, but they had from hence no Occasion for restraining their Members from sending Goods in any Ship but such as was entirely under their Direction; and much less had they Occasion, from any Thing in the Nature of a fair Trade, to take the least Care for preventing the Markets being glutted; for no Man, for his own Sake, will send Goods to a foreign Market, till he has Information that they may probably be sold at a reasonable Profit; and the less Profit he desires,

the more he encourages the Trade of his Country; therefore, in every trading Country, the Legislature should take Care, that no Man who is content with a reasonable, shall be under the Power of one who insists upon an exorbitant Advantage.

Having thus shewn, my Lords, that the By-Law for restraining the Members of the *Turky* Company from sending Goods in any but a joint Ship, has not only made that Company an exclusive Company, but has established an absolute Monopoly in the Managers of the Company, for the Time being, and their Friends, I shall next consider that Exclusion established by their Charter, with respect to all his Majesty's Subjects under the Degree of a mere Merchant. It is easy to see through the secret Reason of this Exclusion, when the Charter was first granted. There were then but few mere Merchants in *England*, and from thence the Merchants, who solicited the Charter, concluded, that if they could obtain this Exclusion, it would be easy for them to ingross the whole Trade to themselves, and such of their Friends as should be willing to submit to their Dictates. Perhaps, even at that Time they pretended, as they do now, that it would be dangerous to admit Manufacturers, Shopkeepers, or Tradesmen, to the Freedom of the Company, because of the Disputes that might be occasioned by many of them going over to settle in *Turky*; and this Pretence was easily received as a solid Reason by Courtiers, who, from their Ignorance of Trade, or from private Motives, have generally been fond of granting exclusive Charters; but Experience, if we will attend to it, will convince us, that this was then, as it is now, nothing but a Pretence. We have Merchants, Factors, and Consuls in *Spain*, and in every trading Country in *Europe*, yet none, or very few, of our Shopkeepers or

Tradesmen go over to settle in any foreign Country. The *Natale Solum* prevails as much among the Vulgar, perhaps more than it does among those of superior Rank: No Man who can live at home will go to settle in any foreign Country, unless he has a Prospect of some extraordinary Advantage; and as to those Tradesmen who may not be able to live at home, it is very certain, that all of them would chuse to go to our Plantations, or to some Country in *Europe*, rather than to any Part of *Turky*. From hence, I think, we may be fully convinced, that if all the Shopkeepers and Tradesmen of the Kingdom were free of the *Turky* Company, very few of them would go over to settle in *Turky*; and if a poor Man cannot live at home, I can see no Reason why we should prevent his going to settle in *Turky*, upon the Invitation of some of our Factors or Consuls there, especially as he must continue to submit to, and remain under the Protection and Direction of the *British* Ambassador, and Consuls respectively, for the Time being, and subject to the By-Laws and Regulations of the *Turky* Company, during the whole Time he continues there as a *British* Subject.

What a luxuriant Fancy may suggest, I do not know, but really, my Lords, I cannot suppose, that any great Number of our low People would go over to settle in *Turky*, were it put as much into their Power as is proposed by this Bill; consequently I can apprehend no Danger from any Disputes that can arise upon that Account; and as to the Dispute mentioned by the noble Lord, in relation to our Factors selling by Retail, I must say, I think the *Turkish* Magistrates were in the Right: If our Factors keep open Shop, they ought to pay the same Duties that are paid by other Shopkeepers; and if any of our Shopkeepers

keepers should go over to settle there as Shopkeepers, they must certainly do the same. Such Disputes may, upon all Occasions, be easily determined by reasonable Men; and if the *Ottoman Porte* should, without any Reason, deprive us of our Privileges, we must, we may recover them by Force of Arms; for I was surprized to hear the noble Lord say, that in such a Case we could not compel them to do us Justice. This, I say, I was surprized at, because, I think, there is no Nation lies more exposed to our Resentment than the *Turks* do, on Account of the many Islands they possess in the *Archipelago*, the many Seaports they have that lie exposed to a Bombardment from the Sea, and the Capital itself which might be rendered desolate by an *English* Squadron, sent thither for that Purpose, as *Cromwell* once threatned to do.

We have therefore nothing to apprehend from abolishing this exclusive Part of the Company's Charter; but on the contrary we have, I think, several Advantages to expect. Would it not be an Advantage to our Trade, to have our rich Silk Weavers made Members of the Company, and enabled to import raw Silk and Mohair Yarn upon their own Account? Would it not be an Advantage to our Trade, to have some of our rich woollen Manufacturers made Members of the Company, and enabled to export our Manufactures upon their own Account? Could it be any Disadvantage to the Nation to have some of our rich Shopkeepers free of the Company, and enabled to import *Turkish* Burdets and other Manufactures upon their own Account, in Case they found themselves imposed on by the Extortion of our *Turky* Merchants? Even our Druggills might with Advantage to the Nation be admitted to the Freedom of the Company, and thereby intitled to

import Drugs from *Turky* upon their own Account, which they certainly would do, if they found the *Turky* Merchants exacting from them an unreasonable Profit, or entering into any Combination for that Purpose; for tho' Drugs, when ignorantly applied or whimsically taken, are often pernicious, yet it must be allowed, that they are necessary for preserving the Health of the People, and therefore the publick Good requires, that they should be imported and retailed at as cheap a Rate as possible.

I can therefore, my Lords, foresee no Danger, but on the contrary many Advantages that might accrue to the Nation, by laying the *Turky* Trade as open as is intended by the Bill now before us. As to the *Jews*, I am surprized to hear any Objection made to the Bill on their Account; because, with respect to *Jews*, as *Jews*, this Bill can make no Alteration in the *Turky* Trade. Are not the *Jews* born in *England* as much his Majesty's Subjects as those of any other Nation or Religion whatever? Could the *Turky* Company refuse the Freedom of their Company to any Man, on Account of his being a *Jew*, if he were every other Way qualified? Therefore, if the *British Jews* do not now get themselves admitted to the Freedom of the *Turky* Company, it is not on Account of their being *Jews*, but on Account of the Fetters that are put by the Managers of that Company upon every Member, let him be of what Nation or Religion he will; and it is those Fetters that prevent *Christians* as well as *Jews* from seeking to be Members of the *Turky* Company; because, if they were admitted, they could pretend to no Share of the *Turky* Trade, without submitting to be the Slaves of the then Managers and Directors of the Company, as I have already sufficiently shewn.

The other Objection, with respect to

to the prime Cost of our Imports, would, indeed, have something more the Appearance of Reason, if *Turky* were a Country that took off none of our Product or Manufactures, and from whence we imported nothing but a Supply for our Luxury; but every one knows, that in *Turky* we do dispose of large Quantities of our Product and Manufactures, and, I believe, we might dispose of much larger Quantities of both, if our Exporters would sell them there at a moderate Profit; and it is likewise well known, that *Turky* is a Country from whence we import great Quantities of Materials for our Manufactures, and many Sorts of Drugs which are necessary for the Preservation of Health. Therefore, if we had some Reason to apprehend, that by laying the Trade open, we should enhance the prime Cost of our Imports from *Turky*, I should, nevertheless, be for agreeing to it; but, my Lords, we have not even this Consequence to apprehend. The *Turks* were a People that understood the Value of Money, and the Value of the Commodities they had to dispose of, as also the Value of what we had to sell, long before we had any Trade with them; and therefore, our laying the Trade open may, very probably, lessen the Price of *Turkish* Commodities here, but it cannot enhance the prime Cost in *Turky*. 'Tis true, the lessening of the Price here, will of course increase the Quantities of our Imports; but that Loss will, I am persuaded, be fully made good to the Nation, by the Increase of our Exports.

With regard to the *African* Trade, my Lords, the Case was very different: The People of that Country, when we first began to trade thither, knew nothing of the Value of Money, or of any Thing either they or we had to dispose of; and, I believe, they have, by the Trade's being open, come at last to a little

more Knowledge in the Value of Things. But will any one say, that the Nation has suffered by the Openness of that Trade? Are not we still great Gainers upon the Balance of that Trade? And would not we be much greater Gainers, if the People of that Country could find any Thing to give for the Manufactures they want of us? Tho' the prime Cost of many of the *African* Commodities has of late Years been enhanced, and tho' many Sorts of our Manufactures are now sold there at a lower Price than they were at first, yet a considerable Balance comes home to us yearly in Gold, and that Balance would be much more considerable, if the Inhabitants would be industrious, and could learn the Art of finding and working Mines; for our Merchants are never at a Loss what to send to *Africa*, the only Difficulty is, to put the People there upon finding something to give in Return, which in one Part of *Africa* consists chiefly in Slaves; and if the Price of Slaves in *Africa* has of late been enhanced, it is not so much owing to the Trade's being open, as to the great Increase of the *French* and *Spanish* Plantations as well as ours; and, perhaps, to the *African* Princes being more at Peace with one another; for it is their mutual Wars that furnish the *Europeans* with Slaves, because they sell the Prisoners they take in War, but can have none to dispose of when they are at Peace among themselves.

From hence, my Lords, I am apt to believe, that if our *African* Trade had been as much confined as our *Turky* Trade is now, the Price of Slaves would have been as high in *Africa*, and much higher in our Plantations, than it is at present, because the Company neither could, nor would have sold at such a small Profit as our private Merchants now do; and as the *French*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguese*, as well as we, carry on

a Trade to the Coast of *Africa*, the Natives would have learned, from our mutual Rivalship, to have sold their other Goods as dear, and to have bought *European* Commodities as cheap as they do at present, even supposing our *African* Trade had been as much confined as our Trade to *Turky*. But if our *African* Trade had been as much confined: If none of his Majesty's Subjects could have traded to *Africa* without being admitted Members of that Company; and if the Members of that Company had been, by a By-Law, restrained from sending any Goods to *Africa*, or bringing any Goods from thence, except in the Company's Ships: That is to say, if the Directors of the *African* Company, for the Time being, had had a Monopoly of the Trade, I submit it to your Lordships, whether our *African* Trade could have been in so flourishing a Condition as it is at present. For my own Part, I do not believe we should now have had any *African* Trade at all, or but a very little more than was necessary for supplying our Sugar Plantations with Negroes at a very high Price; and this would have had as bad an Effect upon our Sugar Plantations, as our *Turky* Monopoly has had upon our Mohair Manufactures.

We have no Occasion, therefore, my Lords, to enter into any deep Researches about the Affairs of *Asia*, or of any foreign Country, in order to find out the Cause of the Decay of our *Turky* Trade. To me the Cause is obvious: It is the Monopoly, which the Directors of our *Turky* Company have enjoyed, ever since they made the By-Law for restraining their Members from sending out, or bringing home, any Goods but in the joint Ships of the Company. Therefore, if we have a Mind to restore our *Turky* Trade, or even to preserve what we have left of it, we must abolish that Monopoly. For

this Purpose the Bill now before us is, I think, extremely well calculated; and as I have heard no Objections to it but what have been fully answered, I shall be for committing it: I hope your Lordships will not reject it, because your rejecting the Bill would establish the Validity of the By-Law I have mentioned, which, I am confident, your Lordships do not intend to do, because it is contrary to the express Words of their Charter, as I have already observed.

Claudius Marcellus was the next that stood up, who spoke, in the Character of the E. of S—ndw—ch, in Substance as follows, viz.

C My Lords,

FROM this Debate, as well as from many others, we may perceive, how much the Opinions of Mankind are governed by their Prejudices and Passions; for I am persuaded this Bill would never have passed the other House, nor met with so good a Reception in this, if it had not been for the Prejudice, of late Years so generally conceived, against all publick trading Companies whatever; and I must say, that the many gross Frauds lately discovered in the Management of such Companies, has given but too much Occasion for that Prejudice. I am, therefore, not at all surprized, that the *Turky* Company has the Opinion of the Populace against them; but I am very much surprized to find, that this general Prejudice has such an Effect upon several of your Lordships, and especially upon the noble Lord who spoke last, who, in forming his Opinions, is, I believe, as little subject to be governed by his Passions or Prejudices, as any Man ever was; and yet upon the present Occasion, I hope, he will excuse my thinking, that he has given too much Way to that Prejudice, which at present prevails

vails against all trading Companies established by Charter.

I shall readily join with his Lordship in this, that the first Question to be inquired into upon this Occasion, is, whether any Member, or any particular Set of Members of the *Turky Company* can, or have acquired a Monopoly, by ingrossing the whole *Turky Trade* to themselves, and such Friends as they are pleased to admit into a Combination with them. That no such Monopoly can be acquired by Means of any Regulation or Restriction in the Charter, is, I think, upon all Sides admitted; for as there are now such vast Numbers of mere Merchants in *Great Britain*, and as no Man of that Character can be refused his Freedom, it would be absolutely impossible to acquire a Monopoly by Means of that Restriction in the Charter. But it is said, what the Managers of the Company could not do by their Charter, they have done by a By-Law for restraining their Members from sending out, or bringing home, any Goods, except in the Company's Ships. This Law, it is said, being once submitted to, no Member could afterwards carry on any Trade to *Turky*, unless he was in the Secret with those who had got the Management of the Company, because he could not otherwise know when any of the Company's Ships was to sail, or what Quantity of Goods, if any, he should be allowed to put on board the next Ship the Company was to send out. These Things are said, my Lords, but they are mere Suggestions without any Proof.

Suppose, my Lords, that after this By-Law was made, the Managers of the Company had resolved to confine the Trade to themselves and their Friends, that from thence they might have it in their Power to put what Price they pleased both upon their Imports and Exports: Suppose they had entered into a

Combination for this Purpose, could that Combination have been concealed from the other Members of the Company? Might not they have easily discovered it, by demanding, that a Ship should be ordered to sail at such a Time, and that they should have Leave to send such Quantities of Goods by that Ship? If they had been refused such a reasonable Demand, would not they have complained, and should not we have had such Complaints fully proved at our Bar upon this Occasion? We must, therefore, suppose, either that all the Members of the Company were Partners in this Combination, or that there never was any such Combination. If we suppose the first, and that the Members of the Company had thereby made extravagant Profits both upon their Imports and Exports, could such a beneficial Trade have escaped the Observation of all the other rich Merchants in *London*, most of whom know the Prices of Goods both here and in *Turky*, as well as any of the *Turky Company*? Can we suppose, that they would not have put in for a Share of such a beneficial Trade, when it was so easy for them to do so? I say easy, my Lords, because if a Dozen of them had joined together, and demanded their Freedom of the *Turky Company*, they could not have been refused; and after being once admitted, as they were able to furnish a whole Loading by themselves alone, they might, and certainly would have gone to the Directors, or Managers of the Company, and insisted, that one of the Company's Ships should be ordered to sail against such a Day. If they had been refused, would not they have had Reason to complain? And should not we, upon this Occasion, have had such a Demand and Refusal proved at our Bar?

That this would have been the Case, my Lords, is to me demonstrable;

strable; and therefore I must suppose, that there never was such a Combination amongst all, or amongst any particular Set of the Members of the *Turky* Company. Indeed to me the Thing appears in itself to be impossible. There are such a Number of considerable Merchants concerned in the *Turky* Trade, and such a Number of Factors settled in the several Scales of the *Levant*, that I do not think it possible for such a Number of Men to join in any Combination for oppressing the Trade of their Country, by exacting unreasonable Profits; especially now that they are rivalled by the *French*, and consequently must trade at a moderate Profit, or not trade at all.

There are, my Lords, above fifty considerable Merchants in *London* now concerned in the *Turky* Trade, and about forty distinct Houses for carrying it on: There are 23 different *English* Houses in the several Scales of the *Levant*; and I can bear Witness, that, so far from being in any Combination, they are often at great Variance with one another. When I was upon my Travels in *Turky*, where my Curiosity led me, as it did to several other Places, there was such a Difference between two of these Houses, that the People, tho' settled in the same City, neither visited, nor so much as conversed with one another; and this, I was told, was often the Case, which I think highly probable, because People concerned in the same Trade, cannot avoid having frequent Contests one with another, and these Contests are sometimes carried on with so much Heat, as to establish at last an irreconcilable Hatred between them. In these Circumstances can your Lordships think, that a Combination of any Kind can be carried on among such a Number of Men, or that it could have been continued for such a Number of Years? For my Part, I think it absolutely

impossible; and therefore I think the Monopoly, said to have been set up by those who have got the Management of the *Turky* Company, to be altogether imaginary.

But, my Lords, besides the Impossibility of the Thing, we have, from our Success against the *Dutch*, a very strong Argument for concluding, that there never was any Monopoly in our *Turky* Trade, or at least, that our *Turky* Merchants never aimed at any immoderate Profit, either upon their Exports or Imports. When we first began to enter into the *Turky* Trade, the *Dutch* were in Possession of it, and almost the sole Possessors; but they were almost entirely beat out of it by our *Turky* Company, long before the *French* began to be our Rivals; for our Merchants sold all Sorts of *European* Goods in *Turky*, and all Sorts of *Turky* Goods in *Europe*, so cheap, that the *Dutch* found they could carry on no Trade there to any Advantage, and therefore most of their Merchants gave it up.

This, my Lords, is an unanswerable Argument for proving, that the late Decay of our *Turky* Trade is not owing to any Monopoly, or to our Merchants setting too high a Price either upon their Exports or Imports; and as this is the only Objection I have heard, in this long Debate, to the Conduct of our *Turky* Company, we must conclude, that the late Decay of our *Turky* Trade is not owing to any Misconduct in that Company, but to the other Causes mentioned in this Debate, particularly that of the *French* having so much interfered with us in that Trade; for if we consider the natural and artificial Advantages the *French* have, we cannot wonder at their being able to undermine us very much in the *Turky* Trade. Their woollen Manufactures have had, and still have many Encouragements at the publick Expence; ours have

none at all: Their Manufactures for *Turky* lie all near the Port of Embarkation, ours lie at a great Distance, and must consequently be loaded with an expensive Land Carriage: The Labour of the common People is much cheaper in *France* than it is in *England*, and must be so, because there is a much greater Plenty of Money here than there; for the Price of Labour and every Thing else will be in Proportion to the Plenty or Scarcity of Money in a Country: The Freight and Insurance from the Port of *Marseilles*, and home again, must be vastly less than from the Port of *London*, and home again: And as the publick Funds in *France* are a very precarious Security, either for the Principal or Interest of a Man's Money, perhaps the rich *French* Merchants may trade at a less Profit than any rich *English* Merchants will; because the former can otherwise make nothing of their Money, whereas the latter may have their Principal secured, and a good Interest accruing yearly, by putting their Money in our publick Funds. To all which I shall add, that the *French* may perhaps meet with more Favour both from the People and Government of *Turky*, than we do, because they are the constant Rivals, whereas we are the constant Friends of the House of *Austria*.

These, my Lords, I take to be the true Causes of the Decay of our *Turky* Trade; and I appeal to your Lordships, whether the Bill now before us, if passed into a Law, could be of the least Service for removing any one of these Causes. What are we then to do? We are to try an Experiment, which, if it is not a dangerous, will certainly prove to be an useless Experiment; and we are to do an Act of Injustice to a Company, whose Conduct, after the strictest Scrutiny, we cannot find the least Fault with: I say, my Lords, an Act of Injustice, for I really

think it so. The Company have been, from Time to Time, at a vast Expence in procuring and preserving those Privileges, they now quietly enjoy in *Turky*; and we are, by an Act of Power, against their Consent, to communicate all the Advantages they reap by these Privileges, to all his Majesty's Subjects, and that at a less Fine than any of those now of the Company paid for their Admittance. This we are to do, my Lords, by the Bill now before us; and this we are to do without any Necessity, and without offering the least Compensation to the present Members of the Company for the Injury done to them; which, in my Opinion, is neither consistent with the Justice, nor with the usual Practice of Parliament.

Monopolies, my Lords, I shall admit, are destructive to Trade, and therefore to be discountenanced; but trading Companies are, in many Cases, absolutely necessary. When the Establishing and Preserving of Forts and Factories at a great Expence, is necessary for the setting up, or continuing of any Trade, a trading Company must be incorporated by Charter for that Purpose. I believe we should never have had any *India*, *Africa*, or *Turky* Trade, if a Company had not been incorporated for the Purpose; and as a Company was necessary for beginning the Trade, so, I believe, it is necessary for continuing the Trade: As our Forts and Factories were established, so they must be preserved, at a vast Expence; which Expence must be furnished and applied by a Company, or by the Publick. As to its being furnished by the Publick, I have no Objection; but I shall never be for leaving the Application of it to Ministers of State; and, consequently, I must think, that in all such Cases a trading Company is necessary. That Company must be under some Regulations, and they are

themselves the best Judges, what Regulations are most proper. The *French Turkey Trade* is under many more, and stricter Regulations than our *Turkey Trade* is at present. The *Dutch Turkey Trade* was never under any: Yet the *French* have got the Trade, and the *Dutch* have lost it. We can therefore have, from Experience, no Inducement for laying our *Turkey Trade* so open as is intended by this Bill; and for this Reason, my Lords, I shall be against committing the Bill.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in the APPENDIX.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS at this Time of Distress, every *Englishman* is willing to contribute all he can to fortify his Fellow Subjects against the Delusions of a Religion, that endeavours to ride rampant over our dear and precious Liberties, by its Instrument and Tool, an abjur'd Pretender, whose Conquest or Admission must confound Right and Wrong, and undo, fatally undo, all our glorious Patriot Forefathers Schemes for our Happiness and Welfare; so, if the Policy and Government, whose Maxims he was educated in, were bared a little to my honest Countrymen, it might not a little contribute to increase that Detestation and Abhorrence, I hope, we all have, of arbitrary Power and wooden Shoes. They must note then, that *St. Peter's* Patrimony, or the Ecclesiastical State, is the most charming and most fruitful Soil, perhaps, in the World, where Nature smiles in all her Productions; and that it is under the Government of the Patriarch and Head of the Holy *Roman Catholick Church*, that is to say, the Pope, who being the immediate

Successor of the Apostles, who taught a Doctrine mild, meek and simple, that inculcated Tendernefs and Forbearance in Superiors, as well as Duty and Submission in Inferiors; and, in short, that strengthen'd those natural Ties of Humanity, that exist between the Species, of Love and Friendship; this then, no Doubt, must be the happiest Spot in *Europe*:—But view the Reverse,—and think, whether or no true Religion dwelleth there:—The Nobles, sordid and effeminate, the Slaves of a grievous Yoke;—the Peasants, wretched in the lowest Degree of Wretchedness;—the Soil not half manur'd, nor peopled; the Exactions, Impositions, and arbitrary Maxims of that Court, for so it is call'd, are so poignant and severe: The whole *Campania di Roma*, or Country about *Rome*, depopulate, and for want of Culture too unwholesome to be plough'd, without the Loss of Hundreds of Lives. Alas! this the Country that once gave Laws to the whole World, now ridden by a wretched Priest, the Patron of Murders, Adulteries and Incests, the scarlet Whore! One Thing especially, my Countrymen, attend to: Bread, the Staff of Life, has never, in any Country, been loaded with Imposts, as Wine, and other Merchandizes; no, not even in the other States of *Italy*, where are the most Subsidies: For it being so necessary to Life, that the most wretched and mean cannot subsist without it, all Governments have practis'd some Humanity here: But the Vicar of *Christ*, the most holy Lord God the Pope, lays very great Imposts on Corn throughout all his Dominions, except where they have still preserved some Remains of Liberty.—Hear and tremble,—for the Fate of *Britain*, if ever it falls into the Hands of a Son of this Church,—educated at the Feet of this Antichrist, and under too many Obligations to go one Step from his Maxims!

No Person, by a Law made in the Time of *Innocent X.* is allow'd to sell Corn to Strangers, but all those that have any are oblig'd to send it to the Ecclesiastical Chamber, and sell it at a certain Price, at most, not above one Moiety of the real Value. This Chamber sells it again at double the Price. No one is permitted to bake his own Bread; but it must be bought of the Bakers appointed by the Chamber, of whom there is but one in every Village and Borough, who is obliged to bake it at a certain Weight and Measure, and to sell it at a certain Price. In the great Cities, where there are many Bakers, they are obliged to buy Corn for a whole Year to come, and to pay for it before-hand, at the Rate of ten Crowns a *Salme* or Measure, tho' the Chamber bought it at five Crowns. At the Beginning of the Year they are oblig'd to take the same Quantity of Corn for the Year ensuing, tho', it may be, they have much of the last Year's Grain in Store, which they must deliver back at five Crowns the *Salme*, and then the very same is sold them again at ten Crowns. And this Imposition is one of the chief Causes of the Ruin of the Ecclesiastical State, it not being worth While to plough the Lands, when their Produce is forc'd from them for Half the Worth of it.

I would recommend to my Countrymen, who may not be so very conversant with Books, to read, at this Juncture, those honest Letters, call'd *Burnet's Travels*, and a small Pamphlet publish'd a few Years ago, being the Observations of two Painters in their Travels in *Italy*, with particular Remarks on *Rome*, where they saw the Father of the young Gentleman, who styles himself Regent of these Kingdoms, devoutly cying a silly Procession, in Company with a Cardinal, two Whores being in the same Balcony. And I suppose, they need not be told, that Courtezans

are very much esteem'd and encourag'd by the Head of the Church; *Rome* having more of that Cattle than all the Cities of *Europe* together.

CIMBER.

A *****

Old England, Nov. 30. N^o 137.

An earnest EXHORTATION to a vigorous Stand against POPERY, as destructive of all virtuous LIBERTY, and the Parent of the worst of SLAVERY.

AMONG all Religious Sects of this Age, so greatly enlightened by true Philosophy, none abound with grosser Absurdities in Speculation; and hardly any equal, in Practice, the cruel, stupid, and superstitious Ceremonies of the Church of *Rome*. And as their Civil Power, on some Occasions, allows of an Inquisition to enslave and torture the Body, their Religious Principles are a perpetual Inquisition, and worst of all Slavery to the Mind. There we see the Word of God and the Voice of Nature prostituted to the most wicked and infamous Purposes, in perverting the Dictates of uncorrupted and impartial Reason out of its due Course, by forged and legendary Tales, in denying to Mankind that divine and original Privilege of their Nature, to chuse the Method of their own Salvation, and obliging them to conform to that which is an Affront to their Nature, unworthy of God, and contrary to the Reason of Things; in making Laws that are as contradictory to Sense and Reason, as inconsistent with the general Good and Happiness of human Society; and, in general, by their whole Scheme of Government, endeavouring to corrupt and deprave those distinguishing Characteristicks of Man, Reason and Liberty of Conscience; and erecting in their Stead, implicit Faith, arbitrary Laws, and every other

other slavish Principle, as serve to debase the fair Image of the Almighty to a Level with the brute Creation.

The sure Confidence we have, in the just, equitable, and moral Government of God, bids us hope the Salvation and Happiness of the Ignorant and Credulous; whose Errors may be imputed to the Influence of Education, Authority of Teachers, or popular Opinion. But the same Sense we have of these divine Attributes, bid us fear, that those of an enlightened Understanding, and who know the pernicious and evil Tendency of their Doctrine, may hope in vain for that Charity and Mercy at the awful Throne of infinite Wisdom, which they themselves denied to human Nature in general. If we ourselves are sensibly touched with the bare Reflection on the dreadful Judgment that awaits such Sinners, O God! what Horror and Despair must seize the Breast of that unhappy Mortal, who is once conscious that he is the Man that has knowingly propagated Error, and endeavour'd to sink and deprave the divine Light of Reason.

After a long Age of Ignorance, Liberty, the Source of every noble Principle, began to rear her Head in different Parts of *Europe*; but never could meet with the Peace and Tranquillity she sought, till she lighted on this fair Island. Hither, tho' late, her good Genius directed her, and in that great Instance shew'd, that, as we were then the least of all others corrupted in Principle, in this Nation was the securest Situation for erecting her Empire; an easy Communication being cut off from those of others who remain'd in Ignorance and Superstition. In this Nation she was courted, indulged, and admired by our Ancestors! In this Nation she yet lives, like a common Mother, diffusing Blessings, and affording Comfort and Protection to all, who take Sanctuary under her Banner.

And are we, after the Experience of her most invaluable Blessings, dwindled to that degenerate Race, so unbecoming our Sires, as to behold her Throne erased, her Temples ransack'd, and all her fair Fame destroy'd, by the rapacious Hands of arbitrary Power, fat-headed Priests, and religious Enthusiasts? Shall we tamely give up our holy Religion, a Religion that is founded on the unalterable Reason and Harmony of Things, and promoted and inculcated by the most humane and rational Means, to that which is founded in Error, nursed by Ignorance and Superstition, and propagated by the Sword? Shall we, who have enjoy'd the uninterrupted Possession, and free Exercise of solid and substantial Virtue and Religion, and been governed by the most wise, mild, and equitable Laws, shamefully resign those noble Privileges into the Hands of a cruel and detestable Race, who propagate heathen Principles with more than heathen Cruelty?

Can we bear to reflect, that our Children, Relations, Friends, and latest Posterity, must be goaded and dragg'd to the Belief and Practice of that Religion which we detest and abhor, and what has been the Toil of our Ancestors to abrogate and extinguish? Can we, who hold all Engagements and Promises, as well as Oaths, should be punctually and religiously observ'd, put any Trust or Confidence in a People who seldom enter into either but to entrap and deceive, and dispense with the most solemn Obligations on any trivial Occasion? Can we depend on the Assurances of those, who have all the Glare of Reason and Truth before their Eyes, and yet live in Contradiction to all its Dictates and Attributes? Can we associate or commune with those, whose Religion is a pompous Farce, and Government a continued Scene of Tyranny?

No:

No:—Sooner than submit to relinquish the Blessings of Life, let us part with Life itself. No:—Let us unite and associate with our Swords in our Hands; and let the Zeal for our Religion and Liberty inspire our Breasts: And if we fall in our noble Cause, let the Good and Generous of Posterity remember us as People, who, rather than live to be Slaves, chose to die distinguished as *Englishmen*, Christians, but more especially as reasonable Creatures.

A RATIONALIST. B

Westminster Journal, Nov. 30. N^o 209.

The true Meaning of the PRETENDER's Claim, and how to be answer'd by every TRUE BRITON.

I Took Leave, last Saturday, of a C Dispute that I was unwillingly drawn into for that once; unless any new Authorities should be communicated to me, by my own Countrymen, to set the Merits of our *Bastavian* Allies in a clear and full Light. (See p. 555 G.)

The present Affairs of *Great Britain*, when our inveterate Enemies, the Princes of the House of *Bourbon*, threaten to impose on us by Force a *Popish Vagrant*, and actually announce their Preparations for that Purpose; while the Tool himself, at the Head of a Set of desperate Spoilers and Ravishers, has actually found Means to elude our Vigilance, and repel an unequal Party of our Troops, till he has spread Desolation even beyond the Bounds of the ancient *Scotish* Excursions; at such a Time, F our own Affairs are enough for every honest *Briton* to think of, afford Subject enough for every honest Pen, that is held to defend our Rights and Liberties.

If on this Occasion our *Dutch* Auxiliaries approve themselves true G Confederates, should they be called upon to Action; if the Menaces of *France* cannot sway their Directors,

in a Cause that concerns the Safety of their best Friends, and in them the whole Protestant Interest, and the Freedom of *Europe*; we shall be the more ready to forget what might be effected by the Promises of *France*, when their own Barrier was chiefly in Danger.

I will not say, how far it is necessary the Publick should be satisfied on this Head: Perhaps it may not be worth While to give us any Information at all. But I am bound to believe, that such Resolutions were taken, and such Assurances given, before those Troops were sent over, as left it out of all Doubt here, that they were to answer every End of good Auxiliaries; notwithstanding the pert *French Abbe* made such a Pother about them at the *Hague*, and procured from their High Mightinesses such an Answer, as might at least bear a doubtful Interpretation. (See p. 496, 497.)

As to the referring the Case of these Troops to proper Judges, in D Case any Action should happen in which they are concerned, I cannot question but this Decision would be put off till they had done us all the Service expected, that so, at least, they might not be separated from our Army, and call'd home, at a Time when we had more Occasion for them: I cannot, I say, question this, because, if any Possibility remained of their Masters suspecting they might find themselves obliged to such a Measure by and by, they would certainly, before now, have sent an equal Number of Troops, whose Use could not be disputed, that so the Service might not suffer, the Kingdom be endanger'd, and the Rebels have an Advantage put into their Hands, upon any such Revocation.

Since nothing of this Kind then has been done, tho' the *Abbe de la Ville* has both sooth'd, argu'd, and threaten'd, and at last taken his Leave in a Kind of Huff; and tho'

France

France at this Time, if the *Dutch* Prints say true, is getting ready her Armies and Generals to assist the Rebels, and resolves to acknowledge the Pretender for her Ally, and to make such Declaration to the *Dutch* Generals; we need not, certainly, be under any Apprehension of Failure in those Troops, let the Occasion of their Service be in what Form or Kind soever.

Having thus taken upon me to vindicate the *future* Conduct of the *Dutch*, I hope that will be some Atonement, if I was a little too harsh in any Expression concerning their Conduct in Times past: And I must own that, at present, no Man is more desirous than myself to have them, as much as possible, our hearty good Friends and Allies: For as to the *Danes*, I do not perceive they are a Step nearer to our Assistance than when they were first talk'd of; and the *Russians*, I am afraid, let the good Will of their Empress be ever so great, are not much to be relied on for speedy Help at such an immense Distance, and in a Country where all the Waters are already petrified by the Rigour of the Season.

But why should we go unto *Egypt* for Help, when we have it sufficiently in our own Strength? Let it never be said, that *Englishmen* doubted their being able alone to crush a Rebellion, begun against all Pretence of Reason, or Sense of Duty, and levell'd at all that they should value, all that used to fire their Forefathers with such noble Courage and Indignation, their Laws, their Liberties, their Property, their Religion. It cannot be, that we are in any other Danger, than what Individuals must suffer, by the Progress of these pestilential Locusts.

For let us consider the Claim of this Upstart, and see if that alone will not spirit us up, as one Man, to dash in Pieces his airy Project. Let us suppose him to speak plainly in

his own Cause, without Gloss or Colouring, and must he not deliver himself to the following Purpose?

' Good People,

' It is now near sixty Years that you have been governed by Kings of your own chusing, and Laws of your own making: But what Right have you to these Privileges, more than your Neighbours of *France*, or any other Nation of *Europe*? Every Community of Men were born to be the Slaves of some one Individual, and will you pretend an Exemption from the common Lot of human Kind?

' King *James II.* (whom, notwithstanding your Joke of the Warming-pan, I will venture to call my Grandfather) was a little too open, before he had got into his Hands the Means of establishing the Power that was his undoubted Right: But We, warned by his Example, come to invade you with a military Force; and, if we can succeed in obtaining, do not doubt but the same Power will enable us to keep.

' Can you pretend, ungrateful Men, to oppose our Undertaking, merely because you think yourselves happier at present? Your Ease, Affluence, and Freedom do not in the least invalidate my Right, which must be sacred, tho' you sink thro' it into Poverty, Bigotry, and Slavery.

' If you are not all prevail'd upon by this Declaration, take Notice that we have brought with us a Rabble of hardy necessitous *Russians*, who will cut the Throats of as many of you as fall in their Way, for adhering to your own Understandings.'

And must not the Answer of the People, if they thought proper to give any, run in nearly this Form?

' Insolent

Insolent Stranger,

‘ The Constitution we have now
‘ for near sixty Years enjoy’d, we
‘ will shed our dearest Blood to per-
‘ petuate to the End of Time. Our
‘ Right is founded in the Law of A
‘ Nature: Other Nations had it as
‘ well as we, till they foolishly and
‘ supinely parted with the inestima-
‘ ble Blessing, which they have, there-
‘ fore, in some Measure forfeited.
‘ Their Example has made us cau-
‘ tious, and our Caution shall be the
‘ Means of our Preservation.

‘ If we were obliged to King
‘ *James* the Second for any Thing,
‘ it was for his acting without Dis-
‘ guise, which made our Relief the
‘ more easy, because we sought it
‘ in Time. To us it avails not C
‘ whether thou art the Warming-pan
‘ Brat’s Brat, or a Grandson li-
‘ neally descended from that worth-
‘ less Prince. The same Reasons,
‘ with the Addition of several others,
‘ that induced our Fathers to reject
‘ him, will bind us and our Poste-
‘ rity never to receive thee nor
‘ thine.

‘ The Notion of a Right derived
‘ from God, an indefeasible Right
‘ in one Man to lord it over Mil-
‘ lions according to his Will, tho’
‘ former Ages were bewitch’d to E
‘ believe it, is in the present entirely
‘ exploded: Nor can all the Argu-
‘ ments and Sophistry of *Kelly, Mur-
‘ ray*, or any of your *Jesuits*, pre-
‘ vail upon us to alter our Opinion.

‘ We have heard of the blessed
‘ Effects of Dragooning in *France*, F
‘ and will therefore, with united
‘ Hearts and Hands, repel every At-
‘ tempt of approaching us with an
‘ armed Force.

‘ If thou hast any Regard to thy
‘ own Neck, or the Necks of thy
‘ Followers, retire! before *William* G
‘ comes too near with his Father’s
‘ Vengeance.’

To JOHN KETCH, Esq; at his
Apartment in the Old-Baily.

Worthy Sir,

AS you are likely to have more
Business very soon, than one
Man can well turn his Hands to, I
make my Application to you in
Time, to be admitted as your De-
puty in that important Post of ex-
ecuting Justice on those Miscreants,
whom the Laws of our Country justly
doom to suffer; and do assure you,
that I am duly qualified for this ho-
nourable Employment, having made
it my particular Study, by a strict
Examination into all the Methods of
Execution made use of, both by the
Antients and Moderns; so that I can
proportion the Method of Execution
to the particular Circumstances of the
Criminal, and point out in what
Manner a Person ought to make his
Exit, that the Punishment may be,
in some Measure, adequate to the
Crime; and the Execution point out
D to all intelligent Persons, the Nature
of the Offence, for which the Of-
fender suffers; and that in as clear
and distinct a Manner, as if the
whole Trial of the Criminal had been
examin’d. As for Example, I can
point out to you, in what Manner
E an Admiral should be strung up that
fights improperly, or an Admiral
that will not fight at all. Of a Ge-
neral that suffers himself to be sur-
priz’d by an Enemy, (for Want of
proper Intelligence, which always
is to be had for Money) and of a
F General that mistakes his Facings,
when he is engaged with an Enemy.
Of a Prime Minister that imposes on
his Master, by Misrepresentations,
and disguising of plain Matter of
Fact, and makes use of his Master’s
Name and Authority, to carry on
his own sinister Designs. Of a Se-
cretary of State, that takes upon
him to send such Orders as are incon-
sistent with the Good of the Publick,
or

or the Nature of the particular Service, and that to gratify a private Pique or Resentment. Of a Secretary at War, that makes Merchandize of the Blood of his Fellow-Subjects, and makes Merit to consist in Money well-placed, or an Interest term'd to enslave his Country. Of a Bishop, who instead of watching over the Flock that God Almighty hath suffer'd to be committed to his Care, shall make Godliness to consist in Translation from one See to a better, or a good *Commendam*, which (as *Hudibras* says) makes all Doctrine plain and clear. Of a Member of either House of the *Noli me Tangere's*, that shall make the Power they are intrusted with for the Benefit of their Country, to consist in a servile Dependence on the Min—y; or, on the contrary, in opposing all the just Methods made use of, for the Support of the Dignity and Honour of the *English* Nation. In all these Cases, and several others, that at present shall be nameless, I shall be of the greatest Advantage to you, and shall give you a Piece of Advice before I conclude, *viz.* That you wou'd use your Interest at C—t to obtain a Patent for your Employment, or otherwise some L—d's Bast—d or Com—r's Cousin *German*, three Times remov'd, may endeavour to supplant you, as the Emoluments of your Office are likely to be very large; or at least they may quarter some rampant Wh—re upon you, who would expect all the Breeches you may get, and their Linings, in order to provide herself with Smocks, Petticoats, and laced Night-Caps. But, my much honoured Kinsman, do not allow of any of these Encroachments; and if you will admit me to be your Deputy (by Patent under your Hand, and Seal of *Tyburn*) I do assure you, I will neither take, nor give Quarters, unless it be the Quarters of a traiterous *Se—tchm—n*, which will soon be cheaper than Neck-Beef in this sickly Time of the Cattle. Adieu,

Loving Kinsman,
J. CATCH, A.M.

Old England, Dec. 7. N^o 137.

The End of GOVERNMENT, and the Impiety of taking Arms against our COUNTRY.

NO Cause whatever (much less any ignoble Passion) can justify a Man for taking Arms against his Country: It is a most unnatural Impiety, 'tis Parricide, and the highest Breach of the Laws of civil Society. This we shall be convinced is true, if we consider a little. — Should every Man imagine he hath a Right to do what seemeth best in his own Eyes, and to put this

wild Imagination of his in Practice, there would be an End at once of all Policy, Trust, Subordination, regular Society, and Virtue itself; and Liberty would immediately be converted into Licentiousness.

The principal Reason why Government or Society was at first, and is now established, was to prevent this Disorder, and to protect Mankind against one another. For this Purpose, they bound themselves by certain inviolable Rules, which they call'd Laws, and the perpetual Guardians of these Laws, were the Magistrates, who, by Agreement of the Society, had Power given them to punish those who violated these Laws. Had it been otherwise, there might have been as many arbitrary Governments as arbitrary Heads, and these would either have destroy'd all Laws, or resolved to govern themselves, and live according to their own capricious Humours. Therefore a good Citizen, tho' he should be wronged, unjustly punished, ill-treated, or even banished by his Country, ought by all Means to submit and obey; his Country is still to have his first Regard. If in Exile, he should be always ready, when call'd upon, to return to defend her, and, if there be Occasion, to die for her. It is to be observed, that all political Writers, who have treated upon Government, make this Duty stronger and superior to that which we owe our Parents, or any other relative Considerations; since, without this, there can be no fixed and regular Society.

Themistocles, piqued at the hard Usage he had receiv'd from his Countrymen the *Athenians*, fled to the King of *Persia*, their profess'd Enemy; but, upon Reflection of this great Failure in the Duty he owed his Country, he could bear Life no longer, and swallow'd Poison to get rid of the Conscience of his Crime.

The great *Scipio*, the Conqueror of *Africa*, having received very unworthy Treatment from his Country *Rome*, (his Brother being falsely accus'd of Corruption, or the *Crimen Peculatus*, in the War against *Antiochus*) retired to *Lenturnum*, where he spent in Solitude the Remainder of his Days, unable to live in his native Country, and quite as unable to act contrary to his Duty to her.

Camillus was ungratefully driven out of *Rome* by the Citizens; the *Gauls* soon after invaded and sack'd the City; the young Men fled to the *Capitol*, and defended themselves there: The Patricians were massacred by the barbarous Enemy. *Camillus* was then in a neighbouring Town of *Italy*, but struck with the Misery of his Country, he immediately arm'd as many of the Countrymen as he could get together, he march'd directly to *Rome*, he was inform'd the *Gauls* were

were in full Security enjoying their new Conquests, and inebriated with Sleep and Wine, he attack'd them in the Middle of the Night, and made a great Slaughter of the *barbarous* Enemy. The Citizens, like People risen from the Dead, came immediately and joined him, and declared him Dictator; but he told them he could, by no Means, receive this Honour until he had obtained the Assent of the young Patricians who defended the *Capitol*, and who were then the only true Representatives of the Republick; he was by them elected Dictator, and soon after drove the Invaders out of *Italy*.

In this last Instance, we see this great Man did not think he was at Liberty to act as Dictator, till he had been, according to the Laws, properly authorized.

What I endeavour to inculcate is, That every Action, of any Citizen, in the least contrary to the Laws of the Society, is criminal, and ought to be strictly guarded against by a virtuous Man. What then shall we say of those, who not only break thro' all the Laws of their Country, but take Arms against her, and endeavour by all in their Power to enslave and fetter their Fellow Subjects, and break down every Fence which the Wisdom of our Ancestors had raised against Popery and arbitrary Power, and to let in upon us at once all the Horrors of Slavery and Superstition.

And now, perhaps, I may be asked, am I so vain to imagine, by any Arguments I can use, to prevail upon these abandoned Wretches to quit their iniquitous Purposes? It may be not, but Reason and Truth may prevent some not as yet fully determined, or deter, or enlighten others; however, I enjoy the pleasing Consciousness of having endeavoured to do what Good I can at this dangerous Conjunction, and throw in my Mite to the Service of my Country.

ANGLICANUS.

To the PUBLICK.

WHEN the Distemper which at present reigns amongst the Cattle, became the Subject of Conversation and general Concern, we thought it was neither unbecoming us as Members of the Community, or as Physicians, to enquire into the Nature of the Disease; and into the Methods that were used to cure or prevent it. (See p. 469.)

We soon had Reason to believe, that the Distemper was alike violent and infectious; and every Day saw Medicines and Methods recommended to the Farmers, &c. which we had just Cause to apprehend were

either ineffectual or injurious. Some indeed were offer'd, which we could not absolutely dislike.

To rescue the unhappy Sufferers from the Disappointment and Vexation of adding the Expence of trifling yet chargeable Remedies, to the Loss of their Cattle, we conceiv'd would be some Advantage; and tho' we should not be so happy as to discover what would cure the Disease, yet to inform them what could not, was doing them real Service.

With such Views, and such Hopes, we publicly offer'd the Farmers, &c. our Assistance. Several very considerable and judicious Persons concern'd in the Affair, met us, and gave us all the Information we could expect.

Upon considering and comparing the Circumstances they describ'd to us, the Methods they had practis'd, and their Success, with what we ourselves had observ'd, we recommended to them the Trial of a Course, which we judg'd to be more likely to take Place than any they seem'd acquainted with.

As the Disease appear'd to us to be highly infectious, we acquainted them with our Sentiments upon the properest Ways to avoid it; and lest others should not be sufficiently aware, it was thought requisite to apprise the Publick, that not only the infected Cattle were capable of infecting others, but that Men by their Cloaths, and other Animals by their Hair, Furs, Fleeces, &c. might convey the Taint to a considerable Distance, strong enough to produce its pernicious Effects, whilst those who carried it remain'd unaffected.

Some of the Persons who first met us, have had the Gratitude, and the Justice to the Publick, to inform us of the Success of our Directions: From whose Accounts we have Cause to apprehend, that by a proper Attention to them, Numbers of Cattle might be saved.

Tho' we consider'd the Disease as first arising from Infection, yet we reflected, that its Violence might be increased or diminished by several Circumstances in their Keeping and Food. It had been found, that the Cattle, whose Paunches were stuff'd with the luxuriant Herbage, in case they were attack'd, suffer'd extremely. We therefore requested the Farmers, &c. to house their Cattle earlier at Night; to be sparing of their Fodder; not to drain them too much by Milking; in a Word, to keep them in tolerable Condition, with as little superfluous Food as possible.

After the Cattle were once seized, Evacuations were found to be injurious: Few were observ'd to recover, which had either been

been plentifully blooded or purged: Pegging, as it's call'd, (or Rowelling) in the Manner it was practis'd, had not been of much Use: Nevertheless, from the concurrent Testimonies of the best Writers upon these Diseases, and the Reasonableness of the Thing itself, we recommended several such Openings to be made, in the Manner of a Seton, by running a hot Iron through the double Skin under the Jaw, and in one or both Flanks, and there introducing a Cord thro' the Hole, smear'd over with blistering Ointment: The Cord ought now and then to be moved, in order to promote a plentiful Discharge.

Supposing the Course of the Disease to be divided into three Stages: In the two first we apprehend proper Remedies might take Place; in the third, Death appear'd inevitable, as a Mortification has then seiz'd the Entrails. The Medicines we recommended, with some little Variation in the Proportion and Dose, were the following.

To a Gallon of Water put a Pint of Honey, or a Pound and a half in Weight, and a Pint of Vinegar; let these be gently simmer'd together.

Take Saltpetre, four Ounces; Camphire, half an Ounce; Liquorice Powder, six Ounces; and Honey, a sufficient Quantity to make them into a Ball; let this be divided into four equal Parts, one whereof may be given, dissolv'd in a Quart of the Liquor above describ'd, warm, every six Hours.

These were to be given from the first Seizure, at least as soon as the Distemper was discover'd, and to be continued the two first Days. The following was then to be used in its Stead, viz. Take Peruvian Bark, six Ounces; Virginia Snake-Root, an Ounce, both in Powder; mix and divide them into four equal Parts, one of which may be given every Morning and Night, and to a strong Beast at Noon also, in a Pint and a half of warm Beer.

Tho' it would appear more rational to direct the Change of Medicines, rather from the Alteration of Symptoms than Length of Time, yet we soon learn'd how difficult it was to have either minute or discretional Orders exactly complied with.

We urg'd the Necessity of keeping the diseas'd Cattle within Doors, and even in as warm Houses as possible, frequently steaming them with Vinegar, gently pour'd on hot Irons; that they should have warm Liquids, such as Water-Gruel, Barley-Meal boil'd in Water, and very thin Mashies, given them in Plenty, at least every two Hours: As the Disorder abates, their Gruel, Mashies, &c. may be made thicker and more nourishing.

During the two, three, or four first Days of the Disorder, according as the first Attack is more or less violent, we have Reason to believe, that these Methods, if practis'd with Diligence and Attention, will save a great many Cattle; and we think this Trial may be the more safely admitted, as it appears from the Analogy of other infectious Disorders, that the Taint is much less powerful, if at all productive of Mischief, till the Disease is considerably advanced, and the seminal Infection is ripen'd in Proportion.

Since our first Directions were given out, we have apprehended, that if the Rattle-Snake-Root was substituted in the Room of the Virginia, and join'd with the Bark in the following Manner, the Prospect of Success would still be the greater.

At their first Seizure, take away about a Quart of Blood, (the Loss whereof will not here be prejudicial; the Remedy supplying the Strength which would be diminish'd by it) then give a Dose of the following Powder in a Quart of the Honey-Liquor above describ'd, every Morning, Noon, and Night, viz. Take three Ounces of Peruvian Bark; an Ounce of Rattle-Snake-Root, both in Powder; mix and divide them into three equal Doses.

But as it was only with a View to contribute all in our Power to the publick Advantage, that we first engag'd in this Affair, so we should now be as much wanting in Respect to Authority to proceed in it, as we should before have been to the publick Good, to have omitted our Endeavours; and that our Directions may no Way clash with the Orders which may be given under the Sanction of the Privy Council, we think it necessary to discontinue our Meetings upon this Occasion, and accordingly give this Notice thereof.

From the Physicians who met at the White Lion by Appointment, Nov. 21, &c.

Hicks's-Hall in the County of Middlesex,

Dec. 2. 1745.

THIS Day the Gentlemen appointed by Order of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to endeavour to put a Stop to the spreading of the Distemper which now rages among the milch Cows and Calves in the County of Middlesex, met, and have chosen Joseph Walker, of Clare-Market, in the County of Middlesex, Butcher, John Lane, of Ilington, in the said County of Middlesex, Cow-keeper, Thomas Rhodes, of the Parish of Pancras, in the said County of Middlesex, Cow-keeper, Edward Tomkins, of Mansell-Street, Goodman's Fields, Butcher, and John Penny,

600 *Orders given by AUTHORITY about the SICK COWS.*

Penny, of Dyot-Street, in the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the said County of Middlesex, Eutcher, to be their Surveyors. And at the same Time the said Gentlemen deliver'd in Writing to each of the said Surveyors the following Instructions, to be by them observed, viz.

You are to view from Time to Time, and to take Care of all the sick Cows within your Districts, and frequently inspect the Cowhouses, and observe if the Farmers and Cowkeepers separate the sick from the sound Cows, in such Manner as is necessary to prevent Infection; as also if they keep their Cowhouses and Yards clean, and take away the Dung and Filth as often as is needful.

You are to kill all Cows and Calves as soon as they fall sick, and cause them to be buried as quick as possible. The early destroying of them being found by Experience to be the most effectual Method to stop the Distemper.

You are to take Care that the Hides of all the Cows to be buried be cut and slash'd in several Places, particularly from Head to Tail, on both Sides, and round the Middle of their Bodies; as also that the Cows be buried with unsack'd Lime, allowing after the Rate of two Bushels to each Cow, for which Lime we shall allow after the Rate of 9s. a hundred, and 1s. more for each Cow the Farmers or Cowkeepers shall bury as by us directed.

You are to take special Care that the Cows be buried ten Feet deep; and where that is impossible by Reason of Springs, that they be buried as deep as may be.

You are to give the Farmers and Cowkeepers Notice, as soon as the Distemper comes into any of their Herds, to dig Pits in Readiness, and lay in a Stock of Lime to be ready when wanted, that no Time may be lost in burying the Cows; for which Lime they shall be paid as it is used.

You are to acquaint them, that the Allowance above-mention'd will only be made to them for their Charge of digging Pits, provided they dig them in Time, and as deep as we require, but not otherwise; and that herein we shall be very strict.

You are also to observe whether they cover their Cows when buried, and fill up the Pits in due Time, ramming the Earth so well, that there be no Annoyance to Neighbours, or Danger of Infection.

If any Farmer or Cowkeeper refuses on your Demand to kill and bury any of his sick Cows, or to let you kill and bury them for him, in hopes they may recover, or on any other Pretence, you are to acquaint him, that we shall not think ourselves oblig'd to allow him 40s. a Cow for them,

as we do others; the chief End of giving that Allowance being to command the Cows to be killed, as soon as they fall sick, which is their Interest also, as it tends to preserve the rest of their Herd.

You are to enquire and observe from Time to Time how their Stock increases or decreases, and whether they buy in any fresh Cows or Calves, or sell any of their present Stock, we having strictly forbid their doing of either.

You are to inform us of any Fraud that may be put upon the Government by any Farmer or Cowkeeper, or any other Person whatsoever, or any Practice tending thereto.

You are to give Notice to the Farmers and Cowkeepers, and likewise to take Care yourself, that no Cows be buried within any Common, Waste, or Road (except in *Tot-bill-Fields*, there being no other Place near to bury them in) without particular Orders.

You are to take all Opportunities from Time to Time to give us or our Secretary an Account of your Proceedings, and receive our farther Directions.

The said Gentlemen do hereby give Notice to all Farmers and Cowkeepers in the said County of *Middlesex*, that they follow the above Instructions, and also suffer the said Surveyors to do their Duty as above directed; and those who refuse or neglect so to do will not be entitled to any Allowance for the Loss of any of their Cows and Calves.

By Order of the said Gentlemen,

THOMAS DREV, Secretary,

Tokenhouse-Yard, Lotbary.

A CHARGE given to the GRAND JURY, Oct. 9, 1745, at the General Quarter Sessions for the County of *SUFFOLK*.

By THOMAS FONNEREAU, Esq;

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

YOU have now heard read to you, by the Clerk of the Peace, the Charge concerning the *Things*, that come properly under your Consideration, and which you are to proceed upon. Many, if not all of you, have been upon the *Grand Jury* in former Sessions, and therefore must know the Duty incumbent on you; but give me Leave to say, that at this Time there is particular Reason for your exerting yourselves in a zealous Inquiry to detect all Persons, who from *Disaffection*, or other bad Principles, buy themselves in disturbing the Peace and good Order, that ought always to be kept in the County. All such Persons, if any such you know, you ought to present to the Court; and it is the Duty of every Man, who has the least Love for Liberty, and for his

his King and Country, now to exert himself to the utmost in their Defence, and to discover and discountenance all the Enemies of our present happy Constitution both in Church and State; nay, it is the Interest of every Man so to do; for every Man has something, more or less, at Stake, at a Time, when an unnatural Rebellion is broke out against our lawful Sovereign: A Rebellion the more unnatural, as it is carried on by an abjured Popish Pretender, supported by the French King; a Pretender, who has always been a Tool to France, and who, were it possible for him to succeed, must even then ever remain so. *Frante* well knows she never can succeed in her ambitious Visions, whilst a Protestant King reigns over us; she knows she cannot attain Universal Monarchy, a Thing which she has been long aiming at, unless she can influence and direct those Courts, which now stand most in her Way, and many have been her Attempts in foreign ones; but, blessed be God, most of them have of late been frustrated; and, I hope, nay, I make no Doubt, but this last Effort, which she now makes, will meet with as strong a Rebuff, as any she has ever felt.

The Unanimity and Zeal, which his Majesty's Subjects have shewn on this Occasion, and the Steps, which the Government has taken, undoubtedly will soon destroy the Hopes which the lawless Enemies of our King and Country have entertained.

We have been threatened with an Invasion by French Troops, who were to join the rebellious Scots. And what can this be for? Can it, think you, be intended for our Good? or for the Benefit of France? Think you the French King loves Englishmen? No, certainly, he never did; and there is no Love left; and, I believe, we shall always be able to shew him, that we hate and despise every Thing, that comes from him. Shall he offer to impose a Popish King upon us? Shall he attempt to beggar and enslave us? No, we will not hear it; nor will we suffer a few rebellious Scots to become our Masters, and to bring in a King, as they call him, of their own. We have a King of our own, and a good King too; a King, who makes the Peace and Welfare of all his Subjects his peculiar Care, and the Laws and Constitution of this Country the sole Object and Rule of his Conduct and Government.

Can any Man point out one single Instance, wherein our Laws have been violated, or the Constitution infringed under the auspicious Reign of our lawful Sovereign King George? I am sure no one can, no, not even his Enemies.

We have experienced the Mildness of his

Government, we have uninterruptedly enjoy'd the Rights and Privileges of Englishmen; and his past Conduct is a sure Earnest and Pledge of the future Benefits, we are to expect under him and his Administration.

But who are those rash and daring Villains, who now attempt to invade your Rights, and to enslave you? They are a few vile desperate Traitors; Men who have nothing to lose, but who want to get from you what you have, who would be glad to leave their barren Rocks, to riot in this fruitful Country, by plundering your Houses, by murdering you and your Families, and by dividing your Spoils. But these wretched Rebels little think of how short Duration their Enjoyment would be; they little think, that France, after she has repaid herself for all her Losses and Expences, at your Cost, would surely make them fall a Victim to her Pride. France has long had an envious Eye upon this happy Country: This Country, which has always been a Check to her Ambition; a Country, which she cannot bear to see happier and richer than her own. She is gall'd to see us rich, whilst she herself is poor. She has been lately wounded in a most tender Part: We have deprived her, by the Strength of our Navy, of one of her richest Possessions, the Nursery of her Seamen, and the Safeguard of her Trade; and this is fallen into our Hands by Conquest: We have it, we hold it, we enjoy it; aye, and I hope we shall for ever enjoy it, and shall still make further Conquests on her; our Trade shall flourish by it, and our Seamen shall grow rich by Captures, and their Numbers will increase by the Encouragement they meet with, while France shall dwindle, and grow poorer still; our Navy, the Bulwark of this Nation, will, I doubt not, keep off all foreign Invaders; and the loyal and zealous Landmen will, I hope, and in good Time, repel the rebellious Scots; our Country shall be defended against foreign Invaders, and secured and protected from rebellious Subjects.

There is one Thing I cannot help taking Notice of, which I have lately heard, namely, That Men of different Professions, particularly some who travel about the Country with Packs on their Backs, under Pretence of offering Goods to Sale, have endeavour'd to poison the Minds of some of the weaker and lower Sort of People, who, indeed, are the only Persons likely to hearken to the fallacious and deluding Arguments which these Emissaries of France and the Pretender use to draw People in: They tell them, they are to expect great Advantages by a Change; that there will be no Taxes; and that the Poor shall have a Pennyworth for their Penny: For this, I am told, is their cant Word.

But

But how weak is this? how false? how little to be relished even by the weakest of Men? For, were it possible for the Pretender to establish himself among us, we must of course be loaded with new Taxes; Taxes to the Church of Rome, and her Priests; Taxes to reimburse the French King the large Sums he has expended to introduce his Tool; and besides all this, we must expect the Loss of those rich and valuable Countries, which we possess in America, and which bring so much Wealth to this Nation. As to all our Taxes indeed, they are laid so equally, that they fall chiefly on the People of Substance, and but little on the Poor: The Taxes which the poorer Sort of People pay in the Consumption of what they use, are made up to them by the Rich, and by those who employ them, who pay them better Prices for their Labour, than formerly used to be paid, when the Taxes were less. It is well known, that formerly Labourers were not used to receive more than a Groat a Day, and in Proportion for Work by the Piece. They now have from a Shilling to Eighteen Pence; so that as Taxes have increased, the Price of Labour has increased more in Proportion thereto: The Arguments therefore, which these Wretches use, must fall to the Ground. Can the poorest People, those who have the least to lose, be so weak as to think they can be better off than they now are, and have a better Pennyworth for their Penny under a French Government, supported by a Popish Pretender? No, no; their Pence will be reduced to Farthings; for the Price of their Labour must be reduced to French Pay; and where they now receive a Shilling, they would not then receive three Pence; for three Pence a Day is good Pay in France. The Poor little know how ill the French King uses his Subjects: He thinks he has a Right to impose what Hardships he pleases on them, and he does; he fixes the Price of their Labour at so low a Rate, as to enable his People to under-sell us in every Market where we go. Not content with this, he wants to destroy the happiest Constitution in the World, and to make this Country a Province to himself: But France must not pretend to govern us, we can govern ourselves under a Protestant King, and a British Parliament. We have not lost our Senses. Can Englishmen, who are used to Liberty, to the free and uninterrupted Enjoyment of their Religion and Property; can Englishmen prefer Slavery to Liberty, Superstition and Bigotry to the Protestant Religion and the Security of all that is dear to them?

France must be satisfied with leaving Englishmen to be Englishmen still, to enjoy their Liberty and Property, and to reject Slavery and Wooden Shoes. While we are united,

we shall always be able and strong enough to make Head against her. We shall keep what we have got from her, and I hope we shall get a great deal more, before we make Peace with her. She is now half ruined, as we have got the greatest Part of the Money, with which she carried on her Trade: She must now trade with less, and we shall trade with more. She has lost by the War a great many manufacturing Hands; many of her Poor are starving for Want of the most common Necessaries. The French know we abound in Plenty; they want to be Masters of this rich and fruitful Country; and the hungry, Shaclefs, Scotch Mountaineers, want Shoes of English Leather to trample you with under their Feet; but they are mistaken, they shall never have them. We are not to be conquered, enslaved, and trampled upon by them, and their Popish Pretender; we are Englishmen, and with a true English Spirit let us drive these Frenchified Scots back to their Mountains, and make them to know, that we are and resolve to live FREE.

OBSERVATIONS in several VOYAGES and TRAVELS in America. Continued from our Magazine for Nov. 1745, p. 552.

3. THE Route from Wormsloe to Mr. Whitefield's Orphan-House is extremely agreeable, mostly thro' Pine Groves, where we saw the recent Appearances of a Storm of Thunder and Lightning, that happened the Day before. Some of the tallest Trees were riven to their very Roots, and their Branches spread far and wide; others had only some Strips taken off, from Top to Bottom, as regularly as a Lath-maker splits his Laths, and at the Roots there seem'd to be an Aperture in the Ground, as if the igneous Matter had penetrated into the very Bowels of the Earth: Every where the Shrubs and Bushes retain'd the Marks of Fire, and the whole Woods offended the Smell with the sulphureous Taint. In all woody Journeys, in these Countries, you perceive Millions of Trees quite strip'd of their Honours, and burnt up by this Means, and the Ruin spread many Miles. 'Tis, indeed, some Surprize to observe these hurricane Tempests, which rise in a Moment, without Warning, and as soon spend their Fury and subside:—The whole Ocean, in a Foam, breaking Mast-high; the adjacent Woods resounding, thro' their remotest Bounds, with the weighty Ruins, that, as Milton says,

Bow their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blast,
Or torn up sooner.—

Thus the fierce Sons of Æolus, rushing abroad with resistless Force, scour the wild Waste,

Waste, and drive the fiercest Inhabitants of the Plain to their Caves and Dens: The impetuous Rains almost crush you; the Element is kindled into Flames; and the hoarse Thunder growls with deaf'ning Roar.

It gave me much Satisfaction to have an Opportunity to see this *Orphan-House*; as the Design had made such a Noise in *Europe*, and the very Being of such a Place was so much doubted every where, that, even no farther from it than *New England*, Affidavits were made to the contrary. It is a square Building, of very large Dimensions, the Foundation of which is of Brick, with Chimneys of the same, the rest of the Superstructure of Wood; the Whole laid out in a neat and elegant Manner. A Kind of Piazza-Work surrounds it, which is a very pleasing Retreat in the Summer. The Hall, and all the Apartments are very commodious, and prettily furnished. The Garden, which is a very extensive one, and well kept up, is one of the best I ever saw in *America*, and you may discover in it Plants and Fruits of almost every Clime and Kind. The Out-houses are convenient, and the Plantation will soon surpass almost any Thing in the Country. The Front is situated towards Mr. Jones's Island*, (to which, the Way on any Side is impassable, unless by Boat) to whose Plantation the foremention'd Vista is clear'd, which affords to both Settlements a good Airing and Prospect. We were receiv'd by the Superintendent, Mr. Barker, a Dissenting Minister, in a genteel and friendly Manner. They were at Dinner when we arriv'd, the whole Family at one Table, and sure never was a more orderly, pretty Sight: If I recollect right, besides Mr. Barker, the Schoolmaster, and some Women, there were near 40 young Persons of both Sexes, dress'd very neatly and decently. After Dinner they retir'd, the Boys to School, and the Girls to their Spinning and Knitting: I was told, their vacant Hours were employ'd in the Garden and Plantation-Work. Prepossess'd with a bad Opinion of the Institution, I made all the Inquiries I could, and, in short, became a Convert to the Design; which seems very conducive to the Good of an infant Colony. And whatever Opinion I may have of the Absurdity of some of their religious Notions, Tenets and Practices, yet so far as they conduce to inculcate Sobriety, Industry and Frugality, they deserve Encouragement from all Well-Wishers of their Country: And, indeed, I could not here perceive any Thing of that Spirit of Uncharitableness, and enthusiastick Bigotry, their Leader is so

fam'd for, and of which I heard shocking Instances all over *America*.

'Tis near eight Miles from this House to *Savanna*, the Road cut thro' the Woods, which has an hundred Curiosities to delight the attentive Traveller, and is diversified with Plantations here and there, tho' now in no very good Order, for a Reason that will be seen by and by.

4. *Savanna* is situated on a navigable River, which goes by the Name of the Town, and Vessels of considerable Burden may lie close to the Shore, which is between 40 and 50 Feet above the Water's Edge. One main Street runs thro' the whole Town, from the landing Place. It has very near 350 Houses, Huts and Warehouses in it, beside the publick Buildings, which are, the Storehouse of the Trustees, an handsome Court-House, a Goal, a Guard House, and a publick Wharf, projected out many Feet into the River. The Streets are wide and commodious, and intersect each other mostly at Right Angles: The whole Town is laid out very commodiously, and there are several large Squares. Many of the Houses are very large and handsome, built generally of Wood, but some Foundations are brick'd. They have Plenty of Water, and very good; and the Soil is dry and sandy, which I reckon the most wholesome in this Country, as the Rains entirely dry up, and leave no noxious Steams, as in a moist, low Situation, like that of *Charles Town*, in *South Carolina*, where the People are much afflicted with Agues, &c.

The Houses are built some Distance from each other, to allow more Air and Garden Room, and prevent the Communication, in Case of any Accident by Fire. The Town is divided into Wards and Tithings, which have their several Constables and Tithingmen. The Magistrates are three Bailiffs and a Recorder, who have Power to judge in capital Crimes, as well as Affairs of *meum* and *tuum*, in that Part of the Colony. They have a publick Garden, in a very thriving Way, which is a Kind of Nursery for the Use of the Inhabitants. The Town stands about ten Miles from the Sea up the River, (which is navigable some hundred Miles up the Country,) and is, certainly, a very good Harbour, and well seated for Trade. The Land, a considerable Space round the Town, is well clear'd, and the Passages lie open; a handsome Road-Way running above a Mile from it, and making the Prospect very lightsome. The Air is pure and serene, and, perhaps, never was a better Situation, or a more healthful Place. Pity it is, that a Spirit of Opposition to the wholesome Rules this Colony was first established upon, In-

gratitude

* Call'd so, tho' some Way it is only bounded by a Marsh, which is sometimes dry.

gratitude to their great and humane *Benefactor*; an Ignorance of their true Interest, and a cursed Spirit of Dissension amongst themselves, has rendered this sweet Place so much less flourishing than it was at the Beginning of the Settlement; but, it is to be hop'd they will learn to hate one another less, be less prone to Faction and Bickering, and Things may, possibly, still be restored to their pristine State. The Inhabitants may be divided into Magistrates, Planters, Merchants and Store-keepers, Artisans and Servants, besides Sojourners from the Northward and Southward. There are many pretty Plantations in the Country about *Savanna*, belonging to the Inhabitants of that Town, particularly, Col. *Stephens's*, Mr. *Causton's*, &c. A *Light-House* is erected on *Tybee Island*, which is a very good Sea-Mark, and the only one South of *Carolina*; tho' for the Use of the Harbour there is little Occasion for it, at present, there being very little Business stirring.

We set out, in a few Days, in one of *Capt. Jones's Scout Boats*, mann'd by a Party of his *Marine Company*, and had a very pleasant Passage to *Fort Frederick* on the *Island of Port Royal* in *South Carolina*, where we arriv'd in a Day and an half, having passed several Sounds, as *Tybee Sound*, *Port Royal Sound*, &c.

Fort Frederick has the Name of a Fort; but, considering the Importance of the Situation of it, never was a Place worse kept up; in short, 'tis a Heap of Ruins, and capable of no Defence, the Barracks being the strongest Parts of it. The Artillery are few, and badly mounted. The only Thing worth speaking of in it, is the Garrison, which is a small Party of *Oglethorpe's* brave Regiment, who, at this Time, were commanded, by a very worthy young Gentleman, *Ensign Archibald Don*. A whole Company of this Regiment was once station'd here, and have left some Marks of their Industry behind them. Three Miles from the Fort, or thereabouts, is the Town of *Beaufort*, the Avenues to which are prodigiously agreeable.

[More, as Occasion serves.]

Copy of a LETTER from his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND to the Magistrates of Liverpool.

Litchfield, Nov. 29.

Gentlemen of the Magistracy of Liverpool,

THE Proofs of Fidelity and Zeal which you have given, and give, upon this important Occasion, and of which Col. *Grimes* has made a very exact Report, are, as they ought to be, extremely agreeable to

me; and I must earnestly recommend to you to persevere in the same laudable and honourable Course, and at the same Time let you know how much it will be for the King's and the Nation's Service, that you should not be induced either by Intreaties or Menaces, to call back your Boats and Vessels, of what Kind soever, which you have sent off, and put under the Protection of his Majesty's Ships of War; but that you leave them there, in the Persuasion the utmost Care will be had of them, and which by this Messenger I recommend in the strongest Manner to the commanding Officer of those Ships.

I am very sorry your Courage and good Affections are put to so severe a Trial, and that you are exposed to great Inconveniences; but I hope the Time of your Deliverance draws nigh, and that by the Blessing of the Almighty, those insolent Plunderers will very soon receive the just Rewards of their Villanies. This Army will be formed in a Day or two, when I shall endeavour to pursue such Courses as will most effectually contribute to that End. I cannot help taking Notice to you, how much I am pleased with the Account Col. *Grimes* gives me of your Regiment: Be assured, I shall be glad to do any Thing that may contribute to your Ease and Contentment, and to give you the most effective Marks of my Esteem; and that I am truly,

Your good Friend, WILLIAM.
By his Royal Highness's Command.

EVERARD FAWKNER.

The following excellent and seasonable Letter is too remarkable to be omitted.

Norwich, in the Downs, Dec. 10.

Brother Sailors,

CAPTAIN Gregory having reported the hearty, honest Zeal, you have expressed for the Service of his Majesty, and Preservation of your Country, from the threatned Attempts of the inveterate Enemy to our Laws, Religion and Liberty, which, like honest, true-hearted Brother Sailors, you had roundly set about, manifesting by your Actions the Sincerity of your Declarations, as your own Judgment informs you of the present Necessity for it, and that we cannot be too nimble for being before-hand with them, as, according to the old Proverb, *Delays are dangerous*; I take the earliest Opportunity to send you, by Captain Gregory, my hearty Thanks for the honest and laudable Zeal you have expressed for the Service of his Majesty and your Country, under my Orders; and to assure you, that I will take Care to do Justice to the

the Merits of every one's Services, and that no Endeavour of mine shall be wanting for procuring you a just, equitable, and prompt Consideration for the Merit of your willing Service, that you confide in the Honour and Justice of the Crown for your being amply considered: For, I am,

Brother Officers,

Both yours, and all our honest Brother Sailors Friend and humble Servant,

Signed; E. VERNON.

To

The Captains of the three
Dover Privateers.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is with great Pleasure I see that a Body of Men of Learning and Property have associated themselves in the military Way. At the same Time; as I know the Colonel is a Man of Spirit, I cannot help expressing my Fears, lest we might run the Risk of losing some of our learned Men, of which at present we have so few to spare. I would therefore propose, that a more numerous Set of Gentlemen who have hitherto neglected offering their Service, should go in their Stead, that the Learned in the Law may be left to act in their Province, in Defence and Support of the Laws, and to try those Criminals, when brought to Justice, who have been the Disturbers of the publick Peace and Tranquillity of this Kingdom.

The Men I would propose, and who may be very well spared, having as yet done no great Service to their King and Country, nor Honour to their Profession, may now have an Opportunity of serving both, and doing Honour to themselves. They swarm like Locusts, more especially in the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*: By themselves and the Vulgar they are called Lawyers, but are more particularly described in the Act of the 33d of *Henry VI*.

There is nothing in Nature so bad, but that it may be made of some good Use, if rightly directed. As Trading is dead, and People are not in a Humour for going to Law for small Sums, there will be immediate Employment cut out for these Gentlemen; and they will become the Promoters of Peace and Tranquillity, by their being directed to destroy such, and such only, as deserve to be destroyed.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

THOMAS STILES.

1745

Westminster Journal, Dec. 14. N^o 211.

The Excellency of our present CONSTITUTION, with a proper ADDRESS to our ENEMIES, both foreign and domestick.

A BRITONS are free; and for this Cause they complain of every Measure that may, even in Consequence, tend to make them otherwise. They remonstrate, expostulate against, openly condemn, little Encroachments, or what they deem to be such; where a Frenchman, a Spaniard, an Italian, would write Panegyrics upon the gentle Hand that was laid on no heavier. But Frenchmen, Spaniards, and Italians are Slaves: They never felt this noble Pleasure of being in some Sort humble Counsellors to their Governors, and yet of being at the same Time most hearty, and most immoveable Friends of the Government.

Every Man who deserves to live under the English Government, as establish'd by the Revolution, will easily understand me, will even anticipate me in what I am going to say further.—But my Design is, to shew our Invaders the Mistake of their wicked Attempt, their envious Design; and, if possible, (Oh that I could succeed!) to convince every British-born Subject, who, tho' he does not see his peculiar Felicity, is not yet openly engag'd to destroy it, of his own Folly.

An Invader will say, "What do you mean? Why did you let your Cries fly abroad, as if you were calling out for Help? We never complain; or never in that loud Tone: Why then are you the only Disturbers of Europe, on Account of your own Case, when at the same Time you say your Condition is infinitely better than ours?"

I think I have answered all these Questions in what little has already been said: But as People do not readily comprehend Things, of which they had before scarce any Idea, I will repeat in Substance:—We mean not to be worse. Our Cries come abroad because our Thoughts are publick; but those Thoughts have little Similitude of yours, and therefore cannot, by you, be interpreted. You never complain, because your Tongues are tied; but we complain, and sometimes aloud too, that every sly Traitor, every negligent Watchman among ourselves, may know we are upon the Guard, and resolved never to have our Tongues tied. Disturb Europe we do not; but we have sometimes, as you should all remember, put to Silence her Disturbers. And as to our own Case, few of you I am afraid, deserve to understand it, and therefore we desire you would leave us to make the

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Comparison with yours.—Only take this by the Way, that all our Struggles, which we have never called upon you to regard, have been to keep, as much as possible, out of your Situation.

These Advantages are not owing to our Country, which, perhaps, in some Particulars, must give Way to yours. It is our glorious Forefathers that have delivered them down to us; it is ourselves that have hitherto kept them, and we shall not deserve the Name we now glory in, if we part with them on any Consideration.—To you, *Great Britain*, notwithstanding the Face it now bears, would soon grow a desolate Country; You bring your Misery with you, and must taint every Soil. Still you would be the same *Slaves*, because you must still have the same *Masters*; Masters that you cannot change, because you have lost all Freedom of Election.

Perhaps some of these few misled People, who have join'd to subvert our Constitution, may imagine they have, almost, the same Plea to make as yourselves: They are *Slaves* to their Superiors, and think it their Duty to obey them at every Call.—But let me tell you, there is a wide Difference: They are Subjects of *Great Britain*, and had a legal Title to all the Benefits enjoy'd by their Fellow-Subjects. It is owing to themselves that they are not useful Members of the general Society, that they continue Beggars with the Opinion of being Gentlemen, and tenacious of a Power to disturb what they never consider'd the Means of amending. Their *Lairds* are at present your Tools, and themselves the inferior Implements of the destructive Scheme. They, no more than you, could be better'd by the projected Change, and every body else would be infinitely worsted.

And can you think us such Fools, even *Englishmen*, at whose Pothicks you laugh, as to accept of this Alternative?—I would even imagine the poor *Highlanders* to have better Sense, if the Means were allow'd them of making the Comparison. They would then see, that with all your Promises of preserving their Liberties, they could only, by following your Directions, give away the Choice they now enjoy, of being *Freemen*. Their *Lairds* might be more splendid Tyrants over them, and have an Example they now have not to follow; but themselves would be only *Slaves* to a mightier Authority, an Authority from which they could have no Appeal.

To come now to my Countrymen, who have in their Power better Means of seeing their own Condition, yet remain obstinately blind. 'Mr. Touchet,' I have heard some of these say, 'is grown an arrant

Courtier. He pleads now for those very People, whom he has taken so much Pains to condemn.'

Not in the least, upon my Word: It is the *British* Constitution I plead for: I have ever done so, and will continue to do so without the least Variation of Principles.

A We live together in a mighty convenient, warm, and beautiful Edifice, capable enough to hold and shelter us all. It was contrived and erected by some very great Masters, who left Rules behind them in Writing for keeping it always in good Repair. There has been a Succession of Surveyors and Conservators for this Purpose.—I, as a Tenant, have, to be sure, a Right to expect the Execution of the Will of the Donors.

B But these Surveyors and Conservators (like most others who are entrusted with *posthumous* Care) do not diligently attend to their Charge. I, my next Neighbour, and so on thro' the whole Community, find some Decay or other that affects us. The Wind blows thro'; it rains in; or the Chimney smoaks. We should wrong both ourselves and Posterity, if we did not complain to the Officers in Trust (who were at the same Time of our own choosing) and even grow very importunate, if they did not give us Redress.

C But if a very few *Inmates*, for Instance you, should take Advantage of our rational Discontent, resolve among you, without Reason or Judgment, that the whole Building was bad, and conspire to turn out by Force the Men we had elected, against an infinite Majority; if you should pitch upon a Parcel of *bungling* *savage* Fellows, who were so far from being acquainted with the Excellence of the Structure, as not to know the Orders in which it was built, and engage their Assistance in the intended Act of Violence, which you were not otherwise able to effect, by promising that they should have both the Contrivance and Execution of a *new* Edifice, in which there should be no Room but for yourselves the Conspirators, nor even for yourselves with half the Conveniences we before enjoy'd in common, notwithstanding the Neglects and Decays: Must not the rest, in this Case, look upon you both as Madmen and Villains, and determine rather to bear a few Inclemencies of the Weather, if we could not get any Repairs, than to be turn'd entirely out of our Habitations? Ought we not even to take your Apartments and Privileges from you, and treat as they deserved your mercenary Assistants?

F How you may resist this Similitude I cannot tell; but, for my own Part, I sincerely think it a just one.—However, I shall

shall conclude this Address in the same Figure of Speech, with only turning a lie to our Surveyors and Conservators.

Gentleman,

I like my Apartment exceedingly well, and would by no Means accept of a Change. The venerable old Taste, call it Gothic or Grecian, or a Mixture of both, is equally to be admired for Beauty and Strength. I know that most of my Neighbours are as well satisfied as myself, tho' they do not so often speak their Minds in Publick: They do not even wish to have new Men in your Places, much less such base Pretenders as these, and only want you to let them live as their Benefactors intended. They will assist you to the utmost of their Power, in driving out the foreign Ragamuffins, and in keeping an Eye over their disorderly Neighbours.

But then, for God's Sake, when we are all settled again, be so good as to look narrowly over the Building, and let not so noble a Structure run to Decay for want of repairing. It will be the Work of Ages to raise such another, if this should be suffered to sink, supposing the best; and, perhaps, neither such Architects nor Materials may be found again to Eternity, if we are so weak as to be in love with only a more modern Taste.—Let us be as comfortable as we can in our present Mansions, and we will desire no other in this World.

As the Remarks on the Conduct of Sir John Cope have met with an Answer, which agrees with the Journal of that Gentleman's Expedition, inserted in our last, p. 539; and as the Remarks at well as the Answer are very prolix, and may possibly occasion farther Dispute, we have thought fit to omit them both, to make Room for Matters of more immediate Concern.

Proceedings of the Rebels in England and Scotland, and Motions of his MAJESTY'S Forces in order to oppose them: As published by Authority. (See our List, p. 564—567.)

From the London Gazette, Nov. 30.

Whitehall, Nov. 28. BY Advices of the 26th from Manchester, there is an Account that six Quarter-Masters belonging to the Rebels came into Preston, at 11 o'Clock that Day, to provide Quarters for their Army, which was to rendezvous on Preston Moor upon the 27th; and they gave out, that from thence they proposed to advance to Manchester. They have proclaimed the

Pretender in every Market Town, and have levied the Excise.

Whitehall, Nov. 29. By Letters from Edinburgh of the 25th there is Advice, that on Saturday last, about 5 o'Clock in the Evening, a Ship attempting to come into the Harbour of Montrose, having no Boat to conduct her, run ashore on the Beach, on the South Side of the River, and upon the Hazard Sloop's firing she put out British Colours; but that some Hours after it was found out that she was a French Ship, and had brought over two Companies and a half of Lord John Drummond's Regiment, and had 16 Carriage Guns besides Swivels; and that she came out with 3 other Ships with the rest of that Regiment; and had parted with them in the stormy Weather, and knew not what was become of them; and that they observing the Hazard Sloop in the Harbour, suppos'd it one of them; but, on finding their Mistake, they were employ'd that Night in carrying the Cannon ashore from their stranded Ship, and making a Battery to command the Harbour. That Admiral Byng had sent off immediately a 40 Gun Ship towards Montrose, and was to follow himself the next Day. That upon the News of Lord John Drummond's Regiment being embark'd for Scotland, Admiral Byng had sent out some Ships to cruize on the Coast, particularly between Montrose and Stonehaven, where the French Ships formerly landed, but that they had been driven off by Storms. That on the 22d a Boat belonging to the Hazard Sloop had been attacked by a Party of the Rebels that had been hovering about the Harbour of Montrose for some Time, who kill'd one Man and took 4 Prisoners and the Boat. That the Milford, which had been blown off the Coast with the Ludlow Castle, was return'd on the 24th very much shatter'd. That the Number of Rebels in Perthshire and the neighbouring Parts was considerably augmented.

Whitehall, Nov. 30. A Letter just receiv'd from Warrington of the 28th mentions, that two Persons were taken there that Morning, who, after Examination, confess'd that they were come to bespeak Provisions for the Rebel Army, which, according to their Account, was to march the same Day for Wigan, and that they believed they would be at Warrington the Day following; and that the same Advice was confirm'd by a Messenger of their own, who saw a Party come into Wigan, and demanded Quarters for 8000 Men. A Postscript to the same Letter mentions, that some few of the Rebels were, since writing what is above, come into Warrington, and that some were gone to Manchester.

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Whitehall, Nov. 30. By Letters receiv'd this Day from *Lancashire*, of the 27th, there is Advice, that on *Monday Night* a Body of about 200 disorderly Persons near *Ormskirk*, had assembled in that Town with a Drum, beating up for Volunteers to enter into the Pretender's Service, and openly in the Night proclaimed him King: That the Townsmen had rose upon and fought them, and took 10 or 12 Prisoners, and dispers'd the rest.

Whitehall, Nov. 29. Letters from *Litchfield* of Yesterday, mention the Arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* at that Place the Evening before, and that by the freshest Advices they had receiv'd, an advanced Party of the Rebels had been the 27th at *Liverpool* to demand Quarters for 2000 Men. (See p. 604.)

Whitehall, Nov. 30. Letters received To-day from *Litchfield* of the 28th, bring Advice, that the Troops under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke, which were arriv'd, had been canton'd from *Tamworth* to *Stafford*, with the Cavalry in Front at *Newcastle under Line*, and that they had Accounts of *Marshal Wade's* being advanced to *Perforidge* on the 28th.

By an Express of the 29th from *Litchfield*, receiv'd since the above, it is written, that the two Battalions of Guards, which went from hence on *Saturday* last were expected there To-morrow, a great many Horses having been sent from those Parts to *Conventry* to forward their March, and the Town of *Birmingham* having distinguish'd itself, by providing 200 Horses for that Purpose at their own Expence.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 3.

Whitehall, Dec. 1. By Letters from *Newcastle* of the 28th past there is Advice, that Capt. *Pittman*, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop the *Saltsbush*, who was arrived there from *Inverness*, having seen a large Ship off *Buccaness* on *Tuesday* last, had come so near her that he fired a Broadside at her and drove her amongst the Rocks at *Peterhead*, but could not follow her, the Wind blowing very hard. That he had next Morning spoke with a Fishing Boat with 4 Men, who had been on board the said Ship, who told him that she had 4 Companies of Lord *John Drummond's* Regiment on board, all dress'd in Red, and spoke *English*; and that 9 Sail more, all from *France*, with Soldiers, landed at *Stonehaven* and *Montrose* upon the 22d.

Whitehall, Dec. 1. By Advices from *Lancashire* of the 29th, the main Body of the Rebels lay at *Wigan* and *Leigh* upon the 28th. That Afternoon a Party of them came into *Manchester*, beat up for Volunteers for the Pretender, insisted several Pa-

pists and Nonjurors, and offer'd 5 Guineas a Man to any that would enter: Those who took the Money had white Cockades given them, and march'd about the Town with the Drum and the Serjeant. The Party above order'd Quarters to be prepar'd for 10,000 Men, who were to come thither the next Day. Upon the 29th the main Body mov'd towards *Manchester*. A Party of them arriv'd there about Ten in the Morning, examin'd the best Houses, and fix'd upon one for the Pretender's Son's Quarters. By their Order the Bellman went round the Town to give Notice to all Persons belonging to the Excise, Innkeepers, &c. forthwith to appear, to bring their last Acquittances and Rolls, and all the ready Cash they had in their Hands belonging to the Government, upon Pain of Military Execution. About two in the Afternoon another Party arriv'd there with the Pretender's Son, who march'd on Foot in a Highland Dress, surrounded by a Body of Highlanders, and was proclaim'd. The Bellman went round the Town again to order the Houses to be illuminated. That Night some of them gave out that their Route was for *Chester*, and others reported that they should march to *Knotsford*, thro' *Middlewich* and *Nantwich* into *Wales*. The 3 Battalions of Guards which went last from hence, notwithstanding the excessive Badness of the Roads, were expected at *Litchfield* upon the 30th, or this Day at farthest.

Whitehall, Dec. 1. An Express is arriv'd from *Marshal Wade*, with Letters of the 28th from *Perforidge*, where his Army was then encamp'd, with Advice, that he was upon his March thro' *Yorkshire* into *Lancashire*, and would be on *Tuesday* the 3d at *Wetherby*.

Whitehall, Dec. 2. Letters from *Inverness* of *Nov. 14*, bring Advice, that Lord *Loudon*, having with him a considerable Force, consisting of Part of his own Regiment, and several of the *Monro's*, Lord *Sutherland's*, Mr. *Grant's*, and Lord *Rea's* People, and 400 of the *Macleods* from the *Isle of Skye*, and, having receiv'd the Arms and Money brought by his Majesty's Sloop the *Saltsbush*, was preparing to set out to quell the Commotions in that Neighbourhood, to supply the Garisons with such Necessaries as they might have Occasion for, and to prevent Lord *Leavis Gordon*, who was lately come from the North, from giving any further Disturbance. The said Letters add, that besides the Gentlemen above-nam'd, the greatest Zeal had been shewn for the Support of his Majesty's Government, by the Lord *Fortrose* and Sir *Alexander Macdonald*.

Whitehall,

Whitehall, Dec. 2. By Advices from *Lancashire* of the 30th past, the whole Body of the Rebels was in and about *Manchester* that Day, and their Artillery was expected. A Report prevail'd strongly there, as if they would endeavour to slip thro' *Derbyshire* or *Nottinghamshire*, to avoid the Duke of *Cumberland's* Army. The first Battalion of Guards arriv'd at *Litchfield* that Morning without losing a Man, either by Sickness or any other Accident; and the two other Battalions were expected there the next Day. *Handasyd's* Regiment was to be at *Tamworth* the same Day. The Duke of *Bedford's* Regiment march'd into *Litchfield*, Part on the 29th at Night, and Part the next Morning. Letters from *Leek* in *Staffordshire*, of the 30th, take Notice, that they had not then heard of any advanced Parties of the Rebels being got on this Side *Manchester*.

Whitehall, Dec. 3. There are Letters receiv'd To-day, which mention, that the main Body of the Rebel Army march'd from *Manchester* on Sunday Morning last. That one Part of them had taken the Road to *Stockport*, and the other that to *Knotsford*; but that it was suppos'd they would join and go all together the latter Road.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Dec. 5.

Whitehall, Dec. 4. Letters from *Lancashire*, *Cheshire* and *Staffordshire*, of the 30th past, bring Accounts, that about 200 of the Rebels had that Day come to a Pass 3 Miles from *Manchester*, leading to *Knotsford*, and had made a Sort of Bridge over the River, by filling it with Trees that they had fell'd, and had advanced to *Altringham*: That 55 had the same Day cross'd the River at *Gatley Ford* to *Cheadle*, two Miles from *Stockport*, and had return'd directly after to *Manchester*, by *Cheadle Ford*: That 10 had cross'd the Ford at *Stockport* that Afternoon, staid there about Half an Hour, and gave out that they should bring a large Body of Forces to *Stockport* that Night, and that they had enlisted great Numbers of Men at *Manchester*, to which Place they return'd. They had 16 Pieces of Cannon at *Manchester*, great Numbers of Cover'd Waggon, and near 100 Horses laden. They talk'd differently about the Route they intended to take; some giving out they should march forthwith to *Chester*, and others into *Derbyshire*. The same Day 200 were at *Warrington*, two of whom, who had cross'd the River, were seiz'd by the *Liverpool* Soldiers, hand-cuff'd and sent to *Chester*.

Letters of the 1st Instant say, that several Parties of the Rebels had cross'd the

Mersey at different Places upon the 30th at Night, and early in the Morning of the 1st Instant, and were marching by different Routes towards *Macclesfield*. The Horses and Artillery pass'd at *Cheadle Ford*. The Bridges were made of Trees (chiefly *Poplars*) fell'd for that Purpose, and Planks laid a-cross; and all the Country People that could be found were compell'd to assist them in it. They press'd, or rather took away, all the Horses that could be met with about *Manchester*, before they cross'd the *Mersey*, and oblig'd several Gentlemen, who had sent their Horses out of the Way, to send for them back. By Break of Day, upon the 1st, a Party of Horses came to *Altringham*, bespoke Quarters for a Body of Foot, which arriv'd there about 10, and then set out for *Macclesfield* with a Guide. The Party which lay at *Altringham* were very solicitous to know what Number of the King's Forces there was at *Knotsford*. At Eleven, about 100 Horses came into *Macclesfield*, and order'd the Bellman to prepare Quarters for 5000 Men, who came in there about Two, with the Artillery and the Pretender's Son, who lay there that Night. The Van Guard, which consisted of about 200 Men, and which had Orders to be in Readiness to march at 11 at Night, was quarter'd at *Broken Cross*, on the *Congleton* Side of *Macclesfield*. All that Evening they were scaling their Pieces, firing them, and putting them in Order. They had given out that they should call at *Knotsford*, and that they did not, seems to be owing to their having heard that there were 2000 of the King's Troops in that Place. In the Middle of the Night 40 of them were at *Buckley-Hill* in Pursuit of two Deserters.

By Letters of the 2d there are Advices, that the Party which lay at *Altringham* the Night before, march'd early that Morning towards *Macclesfield*, from which Place about 1000 Foot pass'd by *Gatworth* at Ten; that 2000 Horses and Foot came into *Congleton* between 3 and 4 in the Afternoon, who gave out, that the Pretender, with the Remainder of the Troops, would be there that Evening. A small Party of about 30 were detach'd to a Place call'd *Ashbury*, 2 or 3 Miles on the *Newcastle* Side of *Congleton*. Their Horses are very small, lean, and of different Colours.

Stafford, Monday, Dec. 2, past 11 at Night. By the freshest Advices from our most advanced Post, which is at *Newcastle*, a large Party of the Rebels were at *Congleton*, within 9 Miles of that Place; and their whole Army, with all their Artillery and Baggage, was to be there this Night. His Royal Highness the Duke had before order'd

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der'd the Cavalry at that Post to be alert, and the two Battalions of Infantry to retire to *Stone*, which is six Miles on this Side of it, in Case of the Enemy's Approach. The Duke march'd himself from hence this Night at about 11, with the 3 Battalions of Guards, to the same Place, where the Army, consisting of 11 old Battalions of Foot, six Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, will be form'd To-morrow Morning.

Derby, Dec. 3. A Party of the Rebels are at *Asbbourn*, 15 Miles from hence, and the Remainder at *Leek*. The former demanded Billets for 3000 Men. An Express is sent to give Notice to the Duke of *Cumberland*.

Whitehall, Dec. 5. Letters from *Edinburgh* of the 30th past and 1st Instant mention, that the Rebels at *Montrose* had got Possession of his Majesty's Sloop the *Harvard*, and imprison'd Capt. *Hill* and his Crew: That with the Cannon taken out of the said Sloop, and those of a French Ship, they had erected Batteries at the Mouth of this Harbour: That there was also an Account of the Landing of 300 Irish and Scotch, with Lord *John Drummond*, in six Transports, from *Dunkirk*, at *Montrose*, *Stonehaven*, and *Peterhead*: That the Rebels in and near *Perth*, by this Reinforcement, were 3000 strong; and that having Advice that they intended to force a Passage near *Sterling*, Lieut. Gen. *Handasyd* had thereupon order'd a considerable Force to march thither in order to oppose them. That they had likewise an Account that Admiral *Byng*, with some of his Majesty's Ships, was since arriv'd, and cruising off the said Harbour.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Dec. 6.

Stafford, Dec. 4. His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* is return'd hither with the Army under his Command, which was assembled at *Stone* by Four in the Morning. Yesterday, upon positive Advices of the Rebels marching by *Congleton* towards *North Wales*, his Royal Highness's Van Guard was in Motion towards *Newcastle*, when Advice came, that the Rebels were gone for *Leek* and *Asbbourn*; and it was thereupon resolv'd to march the Army as soon as possible to *Northampton*, in order to intercept them in their March towards the South. The Van Guard will be at *Northampton* on Friday Night.

We have Advice, that at Four this Morning, the Pretender's Son enter'd *Derby* with 450 Horse, and 2300 Foot. The rest, with the Artillery and Baggage, were then at *Asbbourn*, but set forward this Evening for *Derby*.

Mansfield, Dec. 4. The Rebels were this Morning upon their March from *Asbbourn* to *Derby*. By one that saw them we hear, they appear'd to be a good deal fatigued, their Yesterday's March having been a very great one.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 7.

Kirby Lonsdale, Dec. 2. On Friday last a Party of the Rebel Horse from *Carlisle* came to *Penrith*, demanded Quarters for 3000 Men, whom they reported to be upon the Road, and gave Orders that the Excise Money, Contributions, &c. should be held in Readiness for them. Thereupon the People of the Town sent out Scouts to *Penrith Fell* to discover the Rebels; but no more appearing, the Fire-Bell was rung, which alarmed and brought together great Numbers from all Parts, and the Horse march'd off for the Bridge, and from thence to *Lowther-Hall*, of which they took Possession. The Country People immediately pursued them, surrounded the House, fir'd into it upon them, kill'd one, wounded several, and made ten Prisoners, with all their Horses. Eight of the Rebels made their Escape over the Water. On our Side only one Man was wounded, who had the Misfortune to be shot thro' the Thigh.

Edinburgh, Dec. 3. His Majesty's Ship the *Milford*, Capt. *Hanway*, fell in with and took off *Montrose*, on Thursday Afternoon, a French Ship with 210 Soldiers on board, bound from *Dunkirk* for *Montrose*, most of which are said to be Officers.

Whitehall, Dec. 7. By Advices from *Litchfield*, his Royal Highness the Duke arriv'd there with the Army on Thursday last, and having receiv'd Advice that the Rebels had taken Possession of *Sewarkeston Bridge*, before the Orders for breaking it down could be put in Execution, it was resolv'd to encamp the 6th on *Merriden Common*, between *Colehill* and *Coventry*, and this Day near *Northampton*, by which Means the Army would be again before the Rebels. The Men, who have been a good deal harass'd, bear the Fatigue of marching, and all others, with great Chearfulness, and seem to have no other Wish than to come to an Engagement with the Rebels.

Whitehall, Dec. 7. There are Letters from the Camp at *Waterby* of the 5th, with Advice, that upon hearing of the March of the Rebels into *Derbyshire*, Marshal *Wade* had directed the Cavalry to begin their March that Morning towards *Dunstable*, and the Foot to follow the next Day.

The Army halted on the 5th at *Waterby*, to receive their Bread from *Leeds*, and their Shoes, Stockings and Flannel Waistcoats from

from London, which met them at that Place.

Marshal Wade's whole Army will be at Doncaster to Night.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Dec. 9.

Nottingham, Dec. 5. Yesterday in the Afternoon the Rebel Army began to come into the Town of Derby, and continued coming in till late at Night. They march'd in such a Manner, as to make their Numbers appear as great as possible, and to render it extremely difficult to take an exact Account of them. They gave out that they should march this Day to Leicester; but we have Advice that they have continued at Derby till this Evening, with their Artillery in the Market Place. Some of them talk'd as if they should make a sudden March in order to slip the Duke of Cumberland's Army, whilst others said, that they should stay to see whether the Duke would come and give them Battle. They have levied the Excise there.

Nottingham, Dec. 6. This Morning several Parties of the Highland Horse were in Motion in the Roads about Derby. Some of them seem'd to be moving towards Loughborough, others kept on the Ashbourn Side. At Ten the Whole return'd to Derby, and then set out for Ashbourn. The Horse mov'd first, soon after passed their Artillery, consisting of 13 Pieces of Cannon, and then their main Body of Foot. They march'd about a Mile from Derby, and then halted, when about 11 or 12 of their Officers came back thither, order'd a very large Sum of Money to be rais'd instantly for the Use of their Army, which they carry'd off with them, and threaten'd Destruction to the whole Town if they did not raise more. They seem'd to be extremely out of Humour, and stripp'd some Persons of their Cloaths, &c.

Whitehall, Dec. 9. Letters of the 6th Instant, from the Army under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke mention, that the whole Cavalry, with two Battalions of Foot, march'd that Day into Coventry, and that the rest of the Infantry was encamp'd on Meriden Common: That the Flannel Waistcoats for the Troops were arriv'd at Coventry: That his Royal Highness had receiv'd several concurrent Advices of the Rebels having left Derby on Friday Morning, and march'd towards Ashbourn, after having levied a great Sum upon the former Town, under Pain of Military Execution.

Letters from Leicester of the 7th mention, that the Rebels march'd that Day from Ashbourn towards Leek, and that it was thought their Route was for Wales.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 10.

Doncaster, Dec. 8. The Horse and Dragoons of Marshal Wade's Army are in this Town, and the Foot at Ferrybridge.

Meriden, Dec. 9. Six in the Morning. Yesterday Morning his Royal Highness put himself at the Head of all the Horse and Dragoons, and a thousand Volunteers, to endeavour to stop the Rebels, and give the Foot Time to come up; but we hear they are retiring Northward with great Precipitation.

Sir John Ligonier is this Moment marching from hence with the Brigade of Guards and Sempill's Regiment to Litchfield.

Litchfield, Dec. 9. Our freshest Accounts concerning the Progress of the Rebels are of last Night. By them we learn, that an advanced Party had reached Manchester at 11 at Night, and that the main Body of them marched out of Leek Yesterday Morning. Some small Parties of them had raised Alarms at Newcastle, and we hear that they do more Mischief now in the Country than when they came.

His Royal Highness is here with all the Cavalry, and a Body of Foot mounted, and preparing to continue his March in Pursuit of the Rebels.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Dec. 12.

Derby, Dec. 6. The Rebels behav'd tolerably well in their March Southwards, but have plunder'd the Country in their Retreat. Many of the best Houses here have suffer'd. Two of them were taken with their Arms, between Ashbourn and Derby, by a Farmer and two Boys, and were sent to the Camp at Meriden Common. In this Town they demanded Billets for 10,000 Men, but those who computed their Numbers as exactly as possible, assure us, that they did not exceed 6300 Horse and Foot. The Horse were extremely jaded, and in a bad Condition. In the Number above were many old Men, and Boys of 15 or 16 Years of Age, all without Shoes and Stockings.

Coventry, Dec. 9. The Rebels were at Ashbourn on Saturday Morning, and went to Leek that Night. Before they left Ashbourn they shot two Men, one of whom died on the Spot. They have taken all the Horses they could lay their Hands upon, and have plunder'd and done great Damage. They had 15 Pieces of Cannon, and one Mortar.

Mansfield, Dec. 9. By an Express just arriv'd from Leek there is an Account, that 1000 of the Rebels march'd last Night from thence for Mansfield, and that at 6 this Morn-

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Morning the main Body began to march the same Way, and their Artillery at Eight.

Stafford, Dec. 9. The Van Guard of the Rebels was in *Manchester* Yesterday, and their main Body at *Macclesfield*.

Warrington, Dec. 10. By a Messenger sent out of this Town to observe the Motions of the Rebels, we hear that their Foot and Baggage pass'd by *Pendleton Pole*, which is 1 Mile from *Manchester*, this Morning, and took the Road which leads to *Leigh*, *Wigan*, and *Preston*. The same Messenger informs us, that he was told the Horse design'd to stay at *Manchester* all Night; but we have since heard, that their whole Body have left *Manchester*, and taken the above Road.

Litchfield, Dec. 11. We have Advices here, that the Rebels left *Manchester* Yesterday, marching Northwards; and that his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* had made two forced Marches after them, and continued in Pursuit of them.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 14.

Macclesfield, Dec. 11. Late last Night his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* arriv'd here with two Regiments of Dragoons, having march'd from *Litchfield* hither in two Days, thro' terrible Roads: The thousand Foot were within an Hour's March of that Place, and the Duke of *Richmond* was expected there that Evening with the Remainder of the Cavalry. Upon hearing of the Arrival of the Duke's Advanced Guard with the Quarter-Masters at this Place, the Rebels quitted *Manchester* with the utmost Hurry and Confusion, and went on towards *Wigan*. His Royal Highness sent an Order by Express to the Magistrates of *Manchester* to enjoin them to seize all Stragglers of the Rebel Army, or such as had abetted them, and to keep them in Custody till further Orders; and this Morning his Royal Highness sent on Major *Whately* with a Body of Dragoons. Last Night Orders were sent to *Bligh's* Battalion to march hither, and to the *Liverpool* Battalion to retake their former Post at *Warrington*. The greatest Zeal and Affection were express'd upon the Arrival of the King's Troops in these Parts. Excepting at *Manchester*, where the Rebels were join'd by about 60 Persons, they have met with no Success in their Expedition. Fifteen or sixteen Stragglers have been pick'd up, who are sent to different Gaols.

Whitehall, Dec. 13. By Letters of the 11th Instant, from Marshal *Wade* at *Wakefield*, there is an Account, that it had been resolv'd, in a Council of War held at *Ferrybridge* upon the 8th, that the Army should march by the Way of *Wakefield* and *Hallifax*

into *Lancashire*, in order to intercept the Return of the Rebels Northwards; but upon their Arrival at the first mentioned Place, upon the 10th at Night, Advice having been receiv'd that the main Body of the Rebels was then at *Manchester*, and their Advanced Guard gone towards *Wigan*, on their Way to *Preston*, by which they had got three or four Days March of the Army under the Marshal, it was resolv'd to send a Detachment of Cavalry under the Command of Major-General *Oglethorpe*, to pursue them with all possible Expedition, and that the rest of the Army should march towards *Newcastle*; and both the Army, and the said Detachment of Cavalry, were to march upon the 11th.

Whitehall, Dec. 14. By Letters which came in this Morning, by Express from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, dated at *Macclesfield* the 12th Instant, there is Advice, that his Royal Highness had just receiv'd Intelligence that General *Oglethorpe*, with his Detachment of Cavalry, would be that Day at *Wigan*; and being at the same Time inform'd, by several Advices from *Lancashire*, that the Rebels were continuing their Flight in the utmost Disorder and Confusion, and with such a Panick, that many of them threw away their Arms upon the Road, his Royal Highness had thereupon resolv'd to pursue them with all possible Expedition, and would be with his whole Cavalry, as Yesterday, at *Wigan*; and that as the Rebels had been forced to halt on Thursday at *Preston*, his Royal Highness hop'd to be able to come up with them in two or three Days march.

There are also Letters that mention, that the People of the Country had for three Days past had some smart Skirmishes with the Rebels, and destroy'd several of them.

Edinburgh, Dec. 9. The French Troops that landed some Time ago, brought with them a Train of Artillery of 18 Pounders. They are now busy bringing it from *Montrose* to *Pertb* by *Brechin*, but meet with great Difficulties; one of their Cannon requires 20 of that Country Horses to draw it. They give out that they shall cross the *Forth*, and talk of besieging both *Edinburgh* and *Stirling* Castles. The Spirit of the Country to resist the Rebels, and to prevent their crossing the *Forth*, is very strong; and it is hoped, that before the Rebels can bring all their Cannon to *Stirling*, a large Body of well-affected People will be brought together to support the King's Troops there.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 17.

Preston, Dec. 13. This Day at One arriv'd here the *Georgia* Rangers, and soon after a Party of the Duke of *Kingsland's* Horse

Horse commanded by Lieut. Col. *Mordaunt*, and the Captains *Lord Robert Manners* and *Lord Byron*. General *Oglethorpe* came in likewise with a Detachment from the Duke of *Montagu's* and *Marshall Wade's* Regiments of Horse, commanded by Major *Otway*; and *St. George's* Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Lieut. Col. *Arabin*. These Troops have march'd from *Doncaster* without a Halt, and in the last 3 Days made above 100 measur'd Miles over Snow and Ice. They have taken a Captain of the Rebel Army, named *Mackenzie*, and two Men Prisoners. The General has already detach'd the *Georgia* Rangers after the Rebels, and follows himself To-morrow with the Horse.

Stone, Dec. 14. We have just now an Account, that the Rebels left *Preston* Yesterday at 9 in the Morning, and that his Royal Highness the Duke march'd into *Preston* about 4 Hours after; and that General *Oglethorpe* had join'd the Duke with the Detachment from *Marshall Wade's* Army.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Dec. 19.

Whitehall, Dec. 18. By Advices from *Preston* of the 14th, Major General *Oglethorpe*, with his Cavalry, was at *Garstang* that Morning, and was to advance that Night with his whole Corps, and post his Regulars on *Elbow-Moor*, which begins about 3 Miles on this Side *Lancaster*, and extends beyond the Town, and his Irregulars were to be detach'd in small Patroles, supported by Parties of the Regulars, with Orders to attack any Patroles of the Rebels which they might fall in with. If the Rebels march'd off, General *Oglethorpe* was to pursue them, and fall upon their Rear, giving Notice immediately to Major *Wheatly*, who was posted at *Garstang* with a considerable Body of Dragoons to support him, and the Major was to be supported by the Troops from *Preston*. The *Liverpool* Companies were order'd to march from *War-rington*, and would arrive at *Preston* on the 16th. The Person call'd Duke of *Perth*, with about 150 Horse, left the Rebel Army upon the 13th at *Lancaster*, and took the Road towards *Carlisle*, giving out, that he was going to fetch a Reinforcement. Notice thereof had been sent to all the Towns thro' which he was to pass, and it was hoped the Country People would intercept him. About 20 Rebel Straglers have been pick'd up in different Places. The Town of *Liverpool* had sent 4 Persons to attend his Royal Highness, with Offers to supply the Troops with whatever they stood in Need of.

By Advices from *Preston* of the 15th, the Rebels began to march out of *Lancaster* at Eight the Night before, in a very great Hurry; the Baggage proceeded first. They

were marching out in different Bodies all Night. The last of them left that Town at Eight in the Morning of the 15th. They took the Road to *Kendal*.

Letters of the 16th from *Preston* mention, that General *Oglethorpe* had received Orders to push beyond *Lancaster*; that his Royal Highness the Duke proposed to be there with the whole Corps that Day; that Brigadier *Bligh* was to be at *Preston* the same Day; and that Lord *Semple*, with the two Regiments of *Scotch* Fuzileers was to follow him thither with the utmost Expedition.

Some Prisoners that have been taken and examin'd, make the Number of the Rebels amount to 8000, including Women and Boys, and say, that amongst them there are about 2000 of the Men of the Clans, well arm'd with Guns and Broad Swords, the rest consisting chiefly of *Atbol* Men and Lowlanders, who are but indifferently arm'd; that they have 15 Pieces of Cannon of 3 or 4 Pounders; that one *Sullivan* (who has been in the *French* Service) has the Care of their Artillery; that from their first entering *England*, till they came to *Derby*, they seem'd resolv'd upon marching directly to *London*; but that at *Derby*, having heard how the Duke of *Cumberland's* Army was posted, a Council of War was call'd, in which it was resolv'd to return by *Carlisle* into *Scotland*; that there was

a Person with the Rebels who stiled himself the *French* Ambassador; and that great Numbers of the Men had often declar'd, that if they could get back into *Scotland*, they would leave the Army, and return to their respective Abodes.

Appleby, Dec. 14. In Obedience to a Letter sent to the Deputy-Lieutenants of *Westmorland* and *Cumberland*, by his Royal Highness the Duke, requiring them, by all Means, to retard and obstruct the March of the Rebels thro' those two Counties, a Resolution has been just taken to raise Part of the Country to demolish *Wessal* Bridge, to make the Road from *Kendal* to *Shap* impassable for the Artillery of the Rebels, or any Wheel Carriages; and for the same Reason to break up the Road down *Graxidge-Harose*; whereby it is hoped their March may be so far retarded, as to give Time to his Royal Highness's Army to come up with them, before they can get clear of these Counties. About Ten this Morning the Van-Guard of the Rebels, consisting of 110 Men, equip'd and accoutred like Hussars, entred *Kendal* on Horseback, with a Chaise, in which was a Person in Woman's Dress, rode up the Town quietly, and turned thro' the Fish-Market down to the Bridge leading to *Penrith*; but as they were pursuing their Route thro' the Town, without stopping, and were almost

got out of it, a Gun was fired out of a House, and one of the Rebels kill'd; whereupon the Town's People closed in, and took two more Prisoners. The rest of them gallop'd on towards the Bridge, where a Halt was made on a sudden, and a few Muskets discharg'd at the People, and an Ostler and Shoemaker thereby kill'd upon the Spot. They then made a general Volley, but without doing any more Mischief, and after that pursued their Way as fast as they could towards *Shap*. Their Horses seem'd very much harrassed and jaded.

Lancaster, Dec. 17. A Party of Rebel Horse (about 100) amongst whom was the Duke of *Perth*, so call'd, pass'd thro' *Kendal* on Saturday Morning about Ten; the Country and Town's People mobb'd their Rear, which fir'd and kill'd two or three, and proceeded forward towards *Penrith*. On Sunday after Dinner a Party of Horse came into *Kendal*, amongst whom was their Commissary; and an Hour afterwards came the rest, Horse and Foot, and were coming in till after dark. Their Artillery, consisting of 12 or 13 small Pieces, was about the Middle of the Corps, with several cover'd Carts. The Duke of *Perth*, so call'd, after the Scuffle above-mention'd at *Kendal*, proceeded on to *Shap*, and intended for *Penrith*; but seeing the Beacons on Fire, and hearing it was done to call in the Country, sent a small Party to the Round Table, which is a Mile on this Side *Penrith*, and 5 from *Shap*, to make Enquiries; and finding it true, he return'd for Safety to *Kendal* about Two in the Morning of the 16th. Between Four and Five the Drums began to beat, and the Men march'd out from Day-break till near Ten, in the same Order as they enter'd, Lord *George Murray* being with the last Company.

On Sunday Night Mischief was apprehended at *Kendal*, but the Magistrates pacified the Head of the Rebels in some Measure; but on Monday Morning, after the Alarm, they behav'd very rudely, and exacted a Sum of Money, and the last of them plunder'd some Houses for Liquors, stripp'd those they met of their Shoes, and attempted to fire a House.

Whitehall, Dec. 19. By an Express just arriv'd from his Royal Highness the Duke, dated at *Lancaster* the 17th, there is Advice, that General *Oglethorpe* with the Avant Guard was to be at *Shap* that Day, and the rest of his Royal Highness's Forces were on their March for *Kendal*, and were to rest there that Night. That on the 16th in the Morning, the Rebels march'd from *Kendal*, but not being able to reach *Penrith* as they intended, were forced to lie at *Shap*.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 21.

Edinburgh, Dec. 14. The Earl of *London* march'd on the 3d from *Inverness* to Fort

Augustus with 600 Men, and reach'd that Place without any Opposition.

The Rebels at *Perth* have begun to make a Ditch round the Town, which it is given out they intend to fortify.

Whitehall, Dec. 21. Letters receiv'd this Morning from the Duke of *Cumberland*, by a Messenger who left his Royal Highness on Thursday Morning last, bring an Account, that he had come up with the Rebels on Wednesday Night with his Cavalry, after ten Hours March, just beyond *Lower-Hall*, which the Rebels abandon'd on our Approach, and threw themselves into a Village called *Clifton*, within three Miles of *Penrith*, which Village his Royal Highness immediately attacked with the Dragoons dismounted, who behaved extremely well, and drove the Rebels out of it in an Hour's Time, tho' a very strong and defensible Post. The Loss of the Rebels could not be known, as it was quite dark before the Skirmish was over: That of the King's Forces amounted to about 40 Men kill'd and wounded, and 4 Officers wounded, but not mortally, viz. Col. *Honeywood*, Capt. *East*, and the two Cornets *Owen* and *Hamilton*. A Captain, *Hamilton*, of the Rebels was taken Prisoner much wounded. After the Action, the Rebels retir'd to 4 Miles Distance, and his Royal Highness intended to pursue them as soon as possible.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 24.

Penrith, Dec. 20. The Rebels having carried off their Killed and Wounded, when they were driven out of the Village of *Clifton* by the King's Forces, it has not been possible to ascertain their Loss; but since that Affair about 70 of their People have been taken Prisoners.

Of the King's Forces, the Regiment that suffer'd most was his Majesty's own Regiment of Dragoons, some Officers of which being wounded, the Rebels cried, *No Quarter,—Murder them.*—And they receiv'd several Wounds after they were down.

About ten o'Clock on Wednesday Night that Corps of the Rebels which was at *Penrith*, and had order'd their Cannon and Baggage to advance during the Skirmish, retired with the utmost Precipitation to *Carlisle*, where they arriv'd Yesterday Morning about Ten. It was so dark, and the Country so cover'd, that it was not possible to pursue them that Night, and the Troops being fatigued with the forced Marches they had made thro' very bad Roads, they halted at *Penrith* Yesterday, and were joined last Night by the greatest Part of the Foot, and by the Remainder this Morning.

By the best Accounts the Rebels are still at *Carlisle*, but it is thought their Intention is to go off To-morrow, if the Rivers and Floods will permit them. If they continue there,

there, his Royal Highness proposes to invest the Town To-morrow with the Troops now here, and the Detachment from Marshal Wade's Army, and a Train of Battering Cannon from *Whitehaven*, which is to be this Day at *Cockermouth*, and has Orders to move with the whole *Posse Comitatus*, which will be assembled To-morrow at *Wigtoun*.

Newcastle, Dec. 21. Marshal Wade arriv'd here Yesterday, and gave Orders for the immediate March of 1000 Foot, and 50 Horse, to join his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland in the Neighbourhood of *Carlisle*. Those Troops march'd accordingly from hence this Morning, and will be To-morrow Night at *Haltwhesl*.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Dec. 26.

Whitehall, Dec. 26. Letters receiv'd Yesterday by Express from *Blichall* near *Carlisle* give an Account, that upon the March from *Penrith* thither, his Royal Highness the Duke had receiv'd the News of the Rebel Army having quitted that Place, and left in it only 3 or 400 Men, who, according to the best Intelligence, consisted chiefly of their *English* Recruits, and *Gordon* of *Glenbucket's* Men, commanded by one *Hamilton*. The King's Forces arriv'd within Sight of the Town the 21st about Noon, and Major-General *Bland* had invested it on the *Scotch* Side with *St. George's* Dragoons, and 300 Men of *Bligh's* Regiment, with Orders to prevent any Passage over the Bridge upon the River *Eden*, which leads directly to the *Scotch* Gate. Major *Adams*, with 200 Foot, was posted in the Suburbs of the *English* Gate, to prevent any of the *Garison's* escaping that Way; Major *Meirac* at the *Irish* Gate with the same Orders, and Sir *Andrew Agnew* at the *Sally* Port with 300. All the Horse, and the Foot Guards, were canton'd round the Town, at a Mile or two Distance. The Rebels, who were left, made a Shew of intending to defend the Place, firing their Cannon upon every body who appeared in Sight of it. The Artillery from *Whitehaven* was expected to arrive in a Day or two at the Army, and it was proposed to have a Battery erected by the Morning of the 24th; after which it was not doubted but his Royal Highness would be Master of the Town in 24 Hours, in which he intended to leave a sufficient *Garison*. The Rebels left their Cannon behind them in *Carlisle*, excepting 3 Pieces; and Major-General *Bland* had taken 16 Carts laden with their Tents.

The following ACCOUNT was published by AUTHORITY.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 19.

BY Letters just arrived from Vice-Admiral Townshend, dated in *Prince Rupert's*

Bay, Dominica, the 8th of November, 1745, there is an Account, that the Admiral, with his Fleet, being off the Island of *Martinico*, the 3d of October, had been join'd by the *Woolwich* and *Pembroke*, with two *Martinico* Ships, (one of them a Letter of Marque Ship of 16 Guns) the Captain whereof taking the *Pembroke* for a smaller Ship than she was, fired several Broad-sides at her, and the *Pembroke* in Return fired into her, and killed the Captain, with 10 of his Men, and shot away his Mizen-mast by the Board, on which she struck. The whole Number of Men taken Prisoners on board the two Prizes, were 95.

In the Morning of the 22d of October, the Vice-Admiral being close under the North End of the Island, saw some Sails, to which he gave Chace, and discovered two of them to be French Privateer Sloops, and a third, a Prize which they had taken, laden with Provision from *Dublin*: The Vice-Admiral retook this last, and sunk one of the others.

On the 31st, about Seven in the Morning, he discover'd 40 Sail of French Ships coming round the South End of *Martinico*, close under the Shore, which he stemm'd with, and soon drew near enough to make them. Five or six appear'd to be pretty large Ships, whereupon the Admiral formed the Line of Battle. But finding their Commodore endeavour to avoid him, he hauled down the Signal for the Line, ordered a general Chace, and pursued the Enemy with all the Expedition possible, which succeeded so well, that several of the French Ships were driven to Leeward, and taken up by those of his Majesty's Squadron. Vice-Admiral Townshend continued to pursue the Men of War, and one of them, called the *Ruby*, carrying away her Top-mast, the *Lenox* got near enough to exchange some Broad-sides, and forced her on Shore, into a sandy Bay, under a Fortification on the South Side. The Commodore, which was called the *Magnanimous*, of 80 Guns, with great Difficulty got under the Protection of *Fort Royal*, and a Battery of 40 Guns on the opposite Shore; but being in great Hurry and Confusion, ran a-ground, where he lay about 48 Hours, and in the Opinion of every body must have received considerable Damage. The rest of the Day was spent in cutting their Trade out, and burning and destroying them. Fifteen were taken that Afternoon, and three burnt, and some bulged upon the Rocks. The next Morning the Vice-Admiral ordered the *Dreadnought* and *Ipswich* in, to attempt the 60 Gun Ship which lay ashore. They fired some Broad-sides at her, but finding the Shot did no Execution, quitted the Enterprize as impracticable. The next Day some of the Trade having sheltered

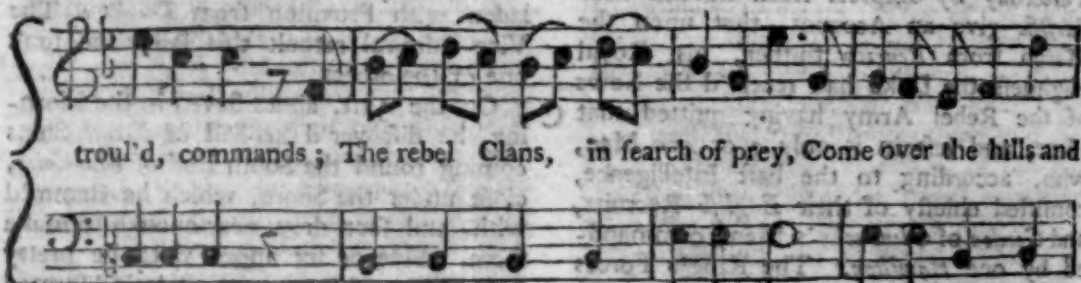
tered themselves under the Shore, the Vice-Admiral order'd the *Ipswich*, *Argyle*, and *Severn*, to destroy them, and they accordingly burnt a Ship and a Snow, and brought off a Brigantine. The Day after, being the 2d of *November*, was employed in burning and destroying what other Vessels lay along Shore; and the Vice-Admiral writes, that upon the Whole, he be-

lieves about Thirty Sail have been taken, sunk, burnt, and destroy'd; and that, as the Enemy had great Need of this Convoy, their Distress, upon the Disappointment of receiving it, must be inconceivable. These Letters add, that the *French* had lately lost a 36 Gun Ship going into *St. John's*, *Porto Rico*, and had then but three Men of War left in those Seas.

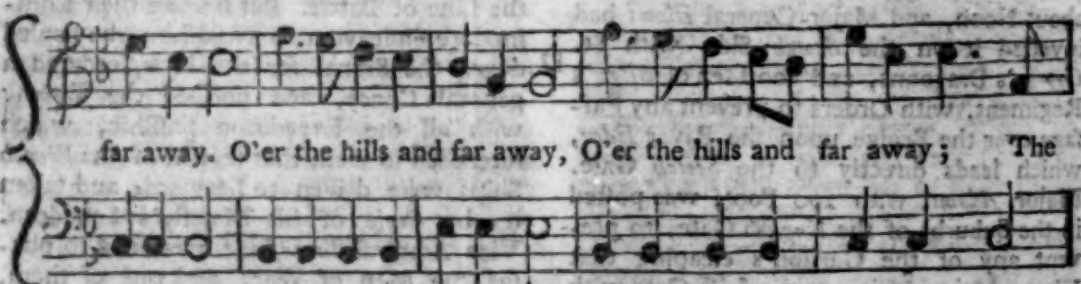
A LOYAL SONG. Sung by Mr. BEARD.



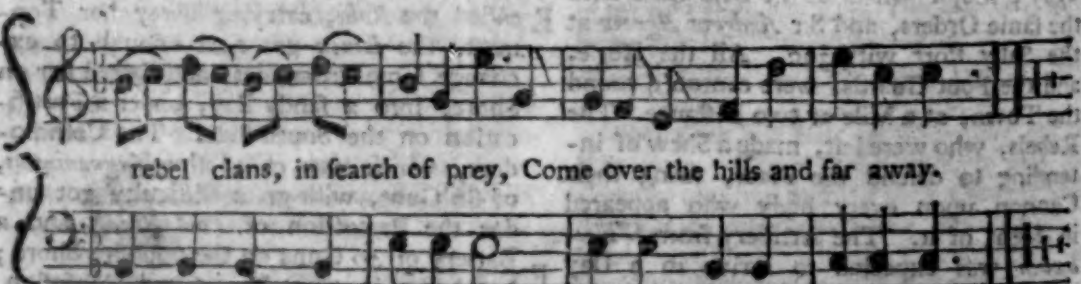
From barren Caledonian lands, Where famine, uncon-



troul'd, commands; The rebel Clans, in search of prey, Come over the hills and



far away. O'er the hills and far away, O'er the hills and far away; The



rebel clans, in search of prey, Come over the hills and far away.

Regardless, whether wrong or right,
For booty (not for fame) they fight,
Banditti like, they storm, they slay,
They plunder, rob, and run away,
O'er the Hills, &c.

With these, a vain pretender's come,
And perjur'd traitors, dupes to Rome,
Determin'd all, without delay,
To conquer, die, or run away,
O'er the hills, &c.

Tho' Popish priests, among us, rule
Each weak, deceiv'd, believing fool,

When justice does her sword display,
She'll drive these locusts far away,
O'er the hills, &c.

Let's, Britons, firm in freedom's cause,
Assert our rights, support our laws,
Defend our faith, our king obey,
And treason soon shall lose its way,
O'er the hills, &c.

Our sons of war with martial flame,
Shall bravely merit lasting fame,
Great GEORGE shall Britain's scepter sway,
And chase rebellion far away,
O'er the hills, &c.

The FAREWEL. To Miss S. L.

Transporting moments! joyous hours!
 Enliv'ning meads, and verdant bowers!
 Ah! how I grieve, how droops my heart,
 What aching anguish, killing smart,
 Torments my breast! a sad adieu,
 I, mourning, take of *Loue* and you.
 Thus soft'ning at his cruel fate,
 The sad *Ulysses* left his mate,
 With scenes of future woe oppress;
 And all the man forsook his breast.
 Divinest *Sakey*! lovely fair!
 Thou source of bliss, relief from care!
 May powers, propitious, safe convey,
 And wait me o'er the stormy way;
 Where sinking wretches doleful cries
 Oft supplicate relentless skies,
 That long forbore th' uplifted rod;
 But thunder speaks th' avenging God.
 And may no wrongs attack my maid,
 Depriv'd of my protecting aid,
 No cares thy heavenly mind invade.
 Remote be all the dreaded train
 Of ills, that make mankind complain:
 But peace, serene, thy soul inspire,
 Nor sigh nor tear from grief transpire;
 Save when my image strikes thy view,
 Absent,—yet faithful, just and true.

Oct. 8, 1744.

Written on a young LADY's Arm, when
 she was asleep. June 6, 1744.

THIS may be soon gras'd; but by
 those eyes {thy prize,
 That long have made this suffering heart
 By ev'ry sylph that treasures lovers sighs;
 By that blind archer, whose almighty power,
 Made me your slave, and forc'd me to adore;
 No time, no distance, ever shall remove
 My settled passion, my immortal love.
 You stir,—you wake,—or else 'twas my
 design,
 All this soft vellum to bestrew with rhyme.

P-r-f-n G—LB—RT's ADDRESS to the
 BISHOPS and CLERGY, versified.

TO these few lines vouchsafe an ear,
 Which tend to rid you of your fear,
 In these sad times of dread and danger,
 To which no soul can be a stranger.
 I beg for once your kind attention,
 To what I'm going now to mention:
 If it but meets with your compliance,
 To all our foes we'll bid defiance;
 We'll make the pope and the pretender
 Fall before *GEORGE*, our faith's defender.
 But first of all (that you may better,
 Like both the writer and the letter,)
 There may, perhaps, be some occasion
 To tell my principles and persuasion:

Know, I'm a p-r-f-n by profession,
 A zealous friend to the succession
 Establish'd in the *Brunswick* line,
 In which, for ever may it shine!
 An H—n true blue,
 A stauncher one you never knew;
 I am not of th' uncircumcis'd,
 Ev'n more than *Gr—* Germaniz'd:
 I love a whig, and hate a tory
 Worse than the devil: Now to my story.

I can't enough commend the zeal,
 My l—ds, you've shewn for *Britain's* weal:
 None with remissness, sure, can charge ye,
 Witness the letters to your clergy.
 But one thing still you have forgot,
 Which if not done, we go to pot.

It is well known all the world over,
 The *English* clergy live in clover;
 That they have all things at command,
 Money good store, as well as land.
 Since these rich r-gu-s do tythe the realm,
 'Tis fit they give to those at th' helm
 The tythe of what they now possess,
 They can't in reason offer less:
 And this they chearfully should do,
 And freely pay their taxes too.

The men of *Torness* call to mind,
 Such gen'rous souls we rarely find;
 Be still their names with honour crown'd!
 Tho' tax'd four shillings in the pound,
 They vow'd they should not be unwilling
 To part with (mind it!) ev'ry shilling.
 Then spare not one, no not an inch,
 Let curates pay as well as L—.

Some wag will ask, What do you mean?
 I smell a rat; you'd be a dean:
 Nay, I durst swear by'r *Lady Mary*,
 Doctor, you want *episcopari*.
 Indeed, my friend, you've hit the nail,
 And 'twould be hard if I should fail.

But let me not forget to tell
 My name, and country where I dwell.
 I'm call'd *Jahn G—lb—rt*, friend to clipping
 The clergy's wings, and am of *Wh—ing-*
ham the rector, in the *I-le of W—bt*.
 Now I have done; and so, good night.

VERSES occasioned by the present RE-
 BELLION.

WHENCE this tumultuous noise, these
 dire alarms? [arms?
 These shouts of battle, and this din of
 Shall fair *Britannia*, long untaught to fear,
 Of distant wars in safety wont to hear,
 Mourn her dispeopled fields, her cities
 storm'd, [deform'd?
 And all the beauteous works of peace
 See home-bred faction, rous'd by foreign
 foes,
 Adverse to freedom, and the world's repose,
 Malignant lift her hateful head on high,
 Sound her loud trump, and bid her ensigns fly?
 Drunk

Drunk with the dictates of tyrannick
Rome,

Lo! the fierce sons of lawless rapine come;
An impious race, in horrid league combin'd,
To rivet fetters on the free-born mind;
Act what revenge, and senseless zeal inspire,
And argue with the eloquence of fire.

Thus (as old bards in lofty numbers sing)
The *Titans* rose 'gainst heav'n's immortal
king;

With mad ambition durst his pow'r disown,
And fondly strove to shake his rightful
throne.

But, uncontroll'd, shall daring treason
reign,

Till prostrate *Britain* bleed at every vein?
No! let us rise, assert our country's cause,
Protect her freedom, guard her sacred laws,
Charge the rash host that dares our peace
invade,

And call the God of battle to our aid;
That God! who deign'd from flying deaths
to shield. [rious field.

Great *Brunswick's* head in *Oud' narde's* glo-
To *Wade*, long known in martial scenes
to dare,

Calm 'mid the rising horrors of the war,
His potent sov'reign gives his high com-
mand,

To chase rebellion from his injur'd land:
While *Vernon*, still the dread of haughty
Spain,

From hostile fleets secures his native main.
Here, fir'd with liberty's, with virtue's
charms,

His willing bands illustrious *Ruffel* arms;
Whose gallant warmth adorns his antient
line, [shine:

Where, in bright series, saints and heroes
There, with like ardour, gen'rous *Carv'ndish*
glows,

To pour *Britannia's* vengeance on her foes,
And to his great forefathers add his name,
High in the lists of freedom and of fame.

Nor, *Herring!* must the muse thy worth
forget,

Thy *English* valour, and thy *Attic* wit;
Form'd with the noblest eloquence to move,
And warm each bosom with its country's
love.

Unnumber'd others rise at virtue's call,
Fixt or to conquer, or, like *Gardner*, fall;
Gardner! whose fate demands the grateful
sigh [eye!

From ev'ry heart, and tears from ev'ry
Celestial king! whose righteous arms
alone [throne,

Can guard, unmov'd, an earthly monarch's
Far, far from *Albion* drive the raging pest,
And make our sov'reign, as he blesses,
blest: [ise,

On this distinguish'd prince, this favour'd
Again with cloudless rays serenely smile;

Safe in these realms (her last, her lov'd re-
treat) [seat;

Bid heav'n-born freedom fix her blissful
Be peace by *GEORGE's* conqu'ring arms
restor'd,

And ev'ry *Briton* own his lawful lord.

THE MAN OF THE MOON'S EPIGRAM.

WHILE the mad parson scolds and
raves,

Serene and mild the knight,
Disdains the little puppy's threats,
That barks but cannot bite.

Thus shines the moon with equal ray,
On snarling curs below;
And gen'rous mastiffs nobly p—fs,
Upon a puny foe.

Poor curate! save thy priestly pride;
Else, if thou shouldst rise higher,
There won't be stock sufficient left,
For dignify'd high-flyer.

ECCLESIAE ANGLICANAE HIERARCHIA. Or, VERSES to help the MEMORY.

CANT. London. Lincoln. Cov. Nor-
wich. Exeter. Ely.

Winton. Bath. Durham. Sal'sbury. Wor-
'ster. Ebor.

Chest. Chichest. Brist. Ox. Gloc. Roffen.
atque Peterburgh. [Hereford.

Carl. Landaff. David. Bangor. Asaph.

CLOE'S PORTION.

NATURE to *Cloe* gave a fine com-
plexion, [tion:
To frame her mind with ev'ry like perfec-
Poor girl! she thinks by face all charms
were given; [heaven.
What's made of earth will never rise to
Z. Z.

CELIA'S RESOLUTION. By a young LADY.

LET foes envenom'd arrows sting
And welcome, lovely *Celia* said,
Not envy's self can dart a sting,
That shall disturb a harmless maid.

Contented with my little store,
I envy none their gaudy pride,
And of kind heaven ask no more,
Than my just wants to be supply'd.

No gold, no jewels charm my eye,
No sop shall ever gain my heart;
For grandeur I will never sigh,
Nor from fair virtue e'er depart.

[Several Pieces we have receiv'd, in our next.]

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.



ON Nov. 27, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen went in Procession to Leicester-House, to congratulate their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the Birth of a Prince, who, 'twas said, had been privately baptiz'd by the Name of *Henry-Frederick*; the King of *Denmark*, the Prince of *Orange*, and the Princess of *Hesse* being Sponsors, by their Proxies the Dukes of *Quensberry* and *Chandos*, and the Lady Viscountess *Torrington*. (See p. 564.)

Upon the Rebels Approach towards *Lancashire*, all the Powder in the Magazine at *Liverpool* was remov'd on board some Ships in the Harbour, as were the best Effects of the Merchants and Traders there, according to the Advice of *Marshal Wade*, by a Letter to the Mayor, to prevent their falling into the Rebels Hands. (See p. 604.) The City of *Chester* was likewise put into a good Posture of Defence.

The vigilant and active Capt. *Beavor*, Commander of the *Fox* Man of War, who had been very serviceable against the Rebels on the Coast of *Scotland*, was unfortunately lost in a Storm last Month, off *Dunbar*, together with the Ship and the whole Crew, except the Mate and eight Sailors. The Captain's Corpse was thrown up by the Sea at *Dunbar*, and honourably interr'd on Dec. 2.

On the 30th past, *Archibald Stewart*, Esq; late Provost of *Edinburgh*, was taken into Custody of two of his Majesty's Messengers, and a few Days after committed to the *Tower*.

The Ship taken by the *Sheerness* Privateer (See p. 568.) was formerly call'd the *Soleil*, but the Name she now goes by is the *Esperance*. The principal Prisoners taken on board her, are as follows: Mr. *Ratcliffe*, call'd Earl of *Derwentwater*, and Mr. *Ratcliffe*, said to be his Son, Captains in *Dillon's* Regiment: *Rob. Cameron*, Capt. Reformed in *Roth's*: *Tbo. Nairn*, Son to Lord *Nairn*, First Lieut. and *Sam. Cameron*, Second Lieut. in Lord *John Drummond's*: *Patrick Fitzgerald*, Capt. *William Fitzgerald*, Second Lieut. and ——— *Mac Garty*, Ensign in *Buckley's* Reg. *James O'banlow*, Capt. in *Barwick's*: *Alex. Baillie*, and *Alex. Mac Donald*, Captains, and *Adam Urquhart*, Lieut. in Lord *John Drummond's*: *Lewis Shew* and *James Seaton*, Captains, and

Edw. Dunn, Lieut. in *Ruthe's*: *Tbo. Renally*, Lieut. in *Lawley's*: *John Riley*, Lieut. in *Buckley's*: *Murdock Gennis*, Capt. and *Edm. Riley*, Lieut. in *Dillon's*: *Mersiel Dewant*, Lieut. in *Santonge's*: *Robert Grace*, Capt. Reformed in *Lally's* Reg. *Clement Mac Dermot*, Equerry to the Person call'd Lord *Derwentwater*.

SUNDAY, Dec. 1.

Arrived in the *Thames* from *Williamstadt*; the two remaining Troops of Lieut. Gen. *Sir John Legonier's* Reg. of Horse, Lieut. Gen. *Hawley's*, and the Remains of Lieut. Gen. *Sir Robert Rich's* Reg. of Dragoons.

TUESDAY, 3.

At a Court of Lord Mayor and Common Council, it was unanimously agreed to subscribe 1000*l.* out of the Chamber of *London*, towards the Relief, Support, and Encouragement of such Soldiers as now are, or shall hereafter be employed in his Majesty's Service during the Winter Season, towards the Suppression of the present unnatural Rebellion. The Company of Stationers, Coopers, Drapers, Goldsmiths, and other Companies paid several Sums into the Chamber of *London*, from 100*l.* to 500*l.* for the same good Purpose. The Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, the Master of the Rolls, and the Judges, subscrib'd 1200*l.* into the Chamberlain's Office on the same Account, and other Societies subscrib'd their respective Sums. In Pursuance of this laudable Scheme, the Committee of the *Guildhall* Subscription soon after contracted for 12000 Pair of Breeches, 12000 Shirts, 10000 woollen Caps, 10000 Pair of woollen Stockings, 1000 Blankets, 12000 Pair of woollen Gloves, and 9000 Pair of woollen Spatterdashies, to be immediately provided for the Use of the Army.

FRIDAY, 6.

Six of the principal Persons taken on board the *Esperance*, among whom were the two *Ratcliffes*, were brought under a strong Guard to the *Tower*. There was a strong Report, that the Person who goes for young *Ratcliffe*, was the Pretender's second Son.

A great Cause was tried before the Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, at *Westminster-Hall*, between the Weavers Company and an eminent Linen-Draper, for selling printed Callicoe, contrary to Law; when the Company obtained a Verdict for the Penalty of 20*l.* with Costs.

The

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, which prov'd a Maiden one, none being capitally convicted.

SATURDAY, 7.

A Proclamation was issued, for putting the Laws in Execution against Jesuits and *Popish* Priests, and strictly charging all Judges, Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, Officers, and other his Majesty's loyal Subjects, to use their utmost Care and Endeavours to discover, apprehend, and bring to Trial all Jesuits and *Popish* Priests, (except such *Popish* Priests, not being his Majesty's natural-born Subjects, as by the Law of this Realm are permitted to attend Foreign Ministers) who shall be found after the 6th Inst. in the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, or the Borough of *Southwark*, or within ten Miles of the said Cities: And for the greater Encouragement to the King's loyal Subjects in the discovering, apprehending, and bringing to Justice such Jesuits and *Popish* Priests, as shall be found after the Day above-mention'd within the said Precincts, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to promise a Reward of 100*l.* to him, her or them, who shall discover or apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, any such Jesuit or *Popish* Priest; which Sum is to be paid immediately upon Conviction of every such Priest; and in Case any Doubt may arise, who or what Person or Persons are entitled to such Reward, and in what Proportion, the same will be settled by the Certificate of the Judge or Judges who shall try such Jesuits or *Popish* Priests.

SUNDAY, 8.

At a Meeting in the *Middle-Temple Hall*, an Association was subscribed by several Gentlemen of the Law, who agreed to form themselves into a Regiment under the Command of the Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, for the Defence of the Royal Family, in such Manner as his Majesty shall think proper within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; to be denominated, 'The associated Regiment of the Law for the Defence of the Royal Family, and the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State.' And the next Day the said Lord Chief Justice receiv'd his Commission as Colonel of the said Regiment. (See p. 605.)

At Night several treasonable printed Papers, call'd the Pretender's Declaration, were dropt on the Parade in *St. James's Park*, and put under the Doors of Peoples Houses.

Upon the quick Progress of the Rebels Southwards, a large Train of Artillery set out from the *Tower* for *Finchley Common*, where a Camp was to be form'd: For which Purpose Lord *Murray's* Regiment of Highlanders and other Forces march'd to

those Parts. But upon the News of the Rebels Retreat, when the Duke of *Camberland* got before them, the Forces return'd on a sudden, and the Train of Artillery was brought back. The Foot of the Duke's Army came to Town soon after, and were sent to the South to guard those Coasts from the Invasion with which we were threatned from *France*.

MONDAY, 9.

This Morning, about three o'Clock, a Fire broke out at the House of Mr. *Torin*, an eminent *Exchange Broker* in *Fox-Ordinary Court*, *Nicholas Lane*, which entirely consum'd that and the House of Mr. *Wood*, a *Manchester Factor*, and damag'd several others adjoining. Mr. *Torin* and his Wife escap'd out of a Window; a young Lady who lay at Mr. *Torin's* jump'd out of a Two-pair of Stairs Window and fractur'd her Skull; a young Man who was Clerk to the said Gentleman, and the Cook Maid, perish'd in the Flames.

The following is a List of the Officers, &c. taken Prisoners off *Montrose*, on board the *Lewis XV.* by the *Milford* Man of War. (See p. 610 D.)

Nich. Morris and *Ri. Nagle*, Captains; *Patrick Meagher*, First Lieutenant; *John Ryan*, *Dennis* and *Derby Mahony*, Second Lieutenants; *Geo.* and *Fra. Mathews*, Cadets; 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, one Drum, and 46 private Men, of *Bulkeley's* Regiment.—*Ja. Conway* and *Val. Mernyne*, Captains; *Bernard O'Brien*, First Lieutenant; *John Egar*, Second Lieutenant; 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, one Drum, and 46 private Men, of *Clare's*.—*Ja. Macraith* and *Ste. Cullen*, Captains; *Christopher Plunket*, First Lieutenant; *Geo. Barnavall*, Second Lieutenant; 3 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, one Drum, and 47 private Men, of *Berwick's*.—*John Divier* and *Tho. Hogan*, Surgeons; and 4 Servants.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

Arrived at *Plymouth* his Majesty's Ships the *Princess Mary*, *Suberb*, *Canterbury*, and *Sunderland*; the two *French East-India* Ships taken near *Cape Breton*, and about 12 Sail of Merchantmen from *Newfoundland*.

THURSDAY, 12.

Francis Archangel Monfort, a *Popish Priest*, was committed to *Newgate*, for treasonably remaining in the Liberty of *Westminster* since his Majesty's Royal Proclamation: As was *Pierce Fitzgerald*, for feloniously, wittingly and willingly, receiving and maintaining the said *Monfort* and several other *Popish Priests*, knowing them to be so.

This Morning, the private Ship of War, called the *Ambuscade*, of *London*, commanded by Captain *Ephraim Cooke*, brought into the Harbour of *Cork*, a *Spanish Ship*, called the *St.*

St. Pedro Brigantine, of the *Groine*, Don *Gaspar Guirall* Master, laden with Arms and Ammunition, and bound, as is supposed, for *Scotland*.

Two of the *Dover* Privateers fell in with a Fleet of *French* Transports on the Coast of *France*, near *Boulogne*, who were under Convoy of one Man of War, bound to *Dunkirk* to take Troops on board: The Privateers took three of the said Transports, two of which came next Day into *Dover* Pier, and the third, with about fourteen Prisoners, was sent into the *Downs* to Admiral *Vernon*.

By a Vessel arrived at *Dover* this Day, came Advice, that an Embarkation of Troops was carrying on with great Expedition at *Dunkirk*, the Vessels intended for that Purpose, being most of them already there. It was said, there was Furniture put on board those Ships for 1000 Horses.

Commodore *Smith* sailed with a Squadron of Ships and small Vessels to guard the Coast against the intended Invasion from *France*, in Favour of a Popish Pretender. The *Dover* Privateers went voluntarily to Admiral *Vernon* in the *Downs*, in order to receive and follow his Instructions, for the Service of our King and Country. The Militia of the Maritime Counties were raised with all Expedition. Alarm-Posts were appointed, and proper Signals settled, by his Majesty's Direction, for giving Notice to the several Guards, which are to be in Readiness to march upon the first Notice of any Tumult or Insurrection within the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*; the said Signal to be by seven Cannons, one to be fired every half Minute at the *Tower*, to be answered by the same Signal from *St. James's Park*, and vice versa. The Militia of *London* and of the *Tower Hamlets*, were ordered by the Lord Mayor and the rest of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy, and the Constable of the *Tower*, to take Notice of the same Signal, and to march thereupon to the Places appointed, without waiting for Beat of Drum, &c.

SATURDAY, 14.

A Proclamation was issued out (upon Intelligence, that Preparations are making to invade this Kingdom) strictly charging and commanding the Warden of the Cinque Ports, his Lieutenants, Deputy or Deputies, and all and every the Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants of the several Counties, and all Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, and all and every other Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, within their respective Counties, Cities, Towns and Divisions, that they cause the Coasts to be carefully watched, and upon the first Approach of the Enemy, immedi-

ately to cause all Horses, Oxen, and Cattle which may be fit for Draught or Burden, and not actually employed in his Majesty's Service, or in the Defence of the Country, and also (as far as may be practicable) all other Cattle and Provisions, to be driven and removed twenty Miles at least from the Place where the Enemy shall attempt or appear to intend to land, and to secure the same, so as they may not fall into the Hands or Power of any of our Enemies; and all Persons were commanded to be aiding and assisting in the Execution of his Majesty's Royal Command.

For the more speedy Augmentation of his Majesty's Forces for suppressing the present Rebellion, his Majesty was pleased, in *October* last, to issue his Royal Proclamation, promising, That all able-bodied Men, who should enlist themselves as Soldiers in his Land Service, on or before *Dec. 25*, should, upon their Request, be discharged therefrom at the End of six Months from the respective Times of their enlisting, in case the said Rebellion should be extinguished within that Time, and if not, then as soon as the said Rebellion should be extinguished. And the Time thereby limited for such enlisting being near expiring, and the Continuance of the Rebellion rendering it still necessary to make such further Augmentation of his Majesty's Forces, as may most effectually serve to put an End to the said Rebellion; the said Time of enlisting was extended from *Dec. 25*, to *March 25*, next ensuing.

TUESDAY, 17.

Orders were sent by the Lords of the Admiralty to all Commanders of Ships in the River, not to fire a Gun upon any Account, that the Signal Guns may be the more plainly heard in case of any Invasion, or Insurrection.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

The national Fast, appointed by Authority, was observed, as well on Account of the Rebellion, as the War with *France* and *Spain*, being the seventh since War was declared against the latter.

Three thousand Foot and 1000 Horse were order'd for the Coasts of *Essex* and *Suffolk*, and 4000 Foot and 1500 Horse for the Coasts of *Kent* and *Sussex*, in order to be ready to oppose any foreign Invasion.

THURSDAY, 19.

Came Advice, that the *Carlisle* Privateer of *Dover* sent in there the Day before two more *French* Transports, bound from *Roan* for *Boulogne*. And on this Day, two *Dover* Privateers fell in with a Fleet of Transports from *Dunkirk*, bound, as they supposed, to *Calais* or *Boulogne*, to take in Troops. They were mostly Fishing-Boats and small Vessels, and about 60 Sail of them: About

17 of which the said Privateers drove on Shore near *Calais*. They blow'd up one laden with Cannon, Powder, and other warlike Stores; sunk two, and brought three away, two of which came into the Pier, and the third was lost in the Bay. They had all some warlike Stores on board, such as small Cannon, Powder, and Ball, some Horse Collars, and Poles about 7 Feet long, spiked with Iron at both Ends.

FRIDAY, 20.

Admiral *Vernon* sent the following Letter to *John Norris*, Esq; at *Deal Castle*.

S I R, *Norwich* in the Downs, Dec. 20.

As from the Intelligence I have procur'd last Night, of the Enemy's having brought away from *Dunkirk* great Numbers of their small Embarkations, and many of them laden with Cannon, Field Carriages, Powder, Shot, and other Military Stores; the *Irish* Troops being march'd out of *Dunkirk* towards *Calais*; General *Lowendabl*, and many other Officers, being at *Dunkirk*, with a young Person among them they call the Prince, and was said to be the second Son of the Pretender; as I can't but apprehend they are preparing for a Descent from the Ports of *Calais* and *Boulogne*, and which I suspect may be attempted at *Dungeness*, where many of my Cruizers are in Motion for, and I have some Thoughts of my moving To-morrow with Part of my Ships, if the Weather should be moderate for a Descent; I thought it my Duty, for his Majesty's Service, to advise you of it, and to desire you will communicate this my Letter to the Mayor of *Deal*, and that the neighbouring Towns should have Advice for assembling for their common Defence; that my Cruizers Signals, for discovering the Approach of an Enemy, will be their Jack Flag flying at their Topmast-Head, and firing a Gun every half Hour, and to desire they will forward the Alarm. I am, Sir,

To *John Norris*, Esq;

at *Deal Castle*, or to
the Mayor of *Deal* in
his Absence.

E. VERNON.

Upon receiving the above Letter, the Deputy-Lieutenants of *Kent* publish'd it, with the following Invitation annex'd.

"Every Body who reads the above Letter, willing and ready to stand up for the Defence of their King and Country, their Liberties and Lives, are desir'd to assemble on Sunday Morning next, 22d Instant, as soon as possible, on Horseback, with such Arms and Ammunition as they have, and to bring two Days Provision of Victuals with them. The Place of Rendezvous, or Assembling, is *Swinfield Minis*. It is hop'd all the Parishes and Towns within 20 Miles of the Sea Coast any Way will not fail to be there, with all the able-bodied Men they have.

The Parishes near to the *Minis* are desir'd to bring some Pick-Axes, Shovels and Axes, along with them, besides their Arms.

The Deputy Lieutenants."

Four Thousand were accordingly assembled on that very Day.

SATURDAY, 21.

Sir *John Ligonier* came to Town from the Duke's Army: As did Lieut. General *Anstruther*, and several other Officers.

John Dean, *Rich. Fletcher*, *Sam. Downes*, *Arthur May*, *James Archer*, *Will. Jackson*, alias *Black Jack*, *Edw. Cook*, alias *Sawney*, *John Mitchel*, *John Stibbs*, *Sam. Marriott*, alias *Club*, and 7 or 8 more, all Smugglers, were seiz'd on the Coast of *Hampshire*, by a Party of the new raised Regiment commanded by Sir *Philip Musgrave*, and brought to *Winchester Goal*.

SUNDAY, 22.

Several Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace for the County of *Surrey*, two of them being Deputy Lieutenants, accompany'd by others on Horseback, making in all about thirty, surrounded the House of *Lady Petre* at *Lower Cheame*, a little before Day-break; and having got Admittance, partly by Force, proceeded to search the same, but found only two Pair of Pistols, and a Man conceal'd between the Ceiling of the Garret and the Rafter; who had only a Shirt, Night-Gown, and Night-Cap on: Upon Examination, he appeared to have been born at *Tickel* in *Yorkshire*, and brought up a Popish Priest near *Antwerp*: He prevaricated much, said his Name was *Joseph Morgan*; whereas it appeared to be *Morgan Hansby*, and that he had officiated as Priest in the Family where he was taken, for many Years. They brought him and three Horses about Noon to *Croydon*. The Occasion of this Search, which was contrived and executed with the utmost Secrecy, was owing to the great Uneasiness of the Inhabitants of all the adjacent Villages; who firmly believed, that great Numbers of Men, Horse, and Arms, were concealed there in subterraneous Passages, &c. but on the most diligent Search that could be made in the Space of four Hours, nothing more was discovered than above related.

The Earl of *Falmouth's* and the Lord *Edgcomb's* new raised Regiments are posted along the Coast of *Cornwall*, and Arms are ordered to be sent down from the Tower to that Country, to arm the Tinnars.

TUESDAY, 24.

From the London Gazette.

This Day arrived a Courier from *Dresden* with Letters from the Hon. *Thomas Villers*, Esq; his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of *Saxony*, giving an Account, that on the 25th Instant, N. S. two Treaties of Peace were signed there, under

under his Majesty's Mediation, by the respective Plenipotentiaries, viz. one between the Empress Queen of Hungary, and the King of Prussia; and the other between his Prussian Majesty, and the King of Poland Elector of Saxony.

THURSDAY, 26.

Most of the Foot Guards which march'd some Time since to the Duke of Cumberland's Army, arriv'd in Town from Staffordshire.

A List of the Forces design'd to guard Stirling Bridge.

Military Horse and Foot, 1900; the Glasgow Militia, 700; Stirling Town Volunteers, 200; Stirlingshire, ditto, 200, all now at Stirling: The Argyleshire Men, 2700; and Lord Loudon's Men, 2000; both on the Road thither. In all 7700.

SATURDAY, 28.

From the London Gazette. (See p. 615.)

Annan, Dec. 27. The Rebels, about 3000, came here last Night, and staid till Ten this Forenoon, except about 4 or 500, who proceeded forward to Dumfries last Night. Amongst those who staid here were the young Pretender, the Persons styling themselves Duke of Perth, and the French Ambassador, as also Lockiel, Clanronald, Glen-garrie, and Keppoch. Lord Elcho went last Night with the 400 to Dumfries, as did the rest this Day, intending, as they gave out, to stay there till Monday next.

Another Body, of about 2000, marched Yesternight from the Esk to Ecclefechan, and staid there all Night. The Mac Pherfons were of this Party, and Lord Ogilvy was with them.

It is thought, that those of them who went to Dumfries, will march towards the Forth by Sancqhair, Douglas, &c. and those who were at Ecclefechan will march by Moffat, and join the others before they get to the Forth.

Annan, Dec. 23. The Rebels, about 4000 (as is computed) went from hence to Dumfries on Saturday last, and remained there till Seven this Morning, when they began to march, and had all left the Town before Eight. They demanded 2000*l.* Contribution at Dumfries, 1000*l.* whereof was immediately paid, and, as a Security for the other, they have taken along with them two Gentlemen as Prisoners. They also insisted on 1000 Pair of Shoes, paid nothing for Quarters, and did a prodigious deal of Mischief every where. It is said they marched from Dumfries this Morning in great Precipitation, being alarm'd by a

Report, that a Party of the Army under the Command of the Duke of Cumberland was at Annan. We hear that the Rebels who went to Moffat, and were computed about 2000, had Orders not to march from that Place till this Day, and it is said the whole Rebel Army was to march North by Way of Douglas. The young Pretender, Duke of Perth, Lord Elcho, Lord Pittligo, Lockiel, and Keppoch, went by Dumfries; Lord Tullibardine, Lord George Murray, Lords Ogilvy and Nairn, by Moffat.

Penrith, Dec. 23. The main Body of the Rebels was in this Town upon Wednesday the 18th, when their Rear Guard, consisting of about 1000 of their best Men, were driven out of the Village of Clifton, by about 300 dismounted Dragoons, 12 of whom were killed, and 24 wounded. As soon as the News arrived here, Orders were given by the Rebels to prepare for a March forthwith, and about Eight that Evening they set out from hence, and continued marching all Night towards Carlisle, where they arrived at Nine the next Morning. The same Morning St. George's Dragoons came into this Town, and marched on without halting as far as Hesket, eight Miles from Carlisle; where they continued all that Night, and Friday the 20th. His Royal Highness halted here with the rest of the Army on Friday. At Four on Saturday Morning our whole Army marched in 3 Columns towards Carlisle, his Royal Highness with the Infantry making the Center along the Post Road, and the Horse and Dragoons in two Columns, one on his Right by Armthwaite, and the other on his Left by Hutton Hall. They joined on Carlton-Moor, and took their Quarters in the Villages round Carlisle, which Place the Rebels left on Friday, having staid there but one Night to change the Garison. Whilst the Highlanders were in this Town, they were guilty of great Excesses; they broke open several Houses and Shops, took away great Quantities of Goods, and threw into the Streets, and spoil'd or destroy'd what they could not carry off.

Blicball, near Carlisle, Dec. 24. Only 4 Pieces of Cannon, of those expected from Whitehaven, being as yet arrived, it has been necessary to defer erecting the Battery against the Walls of Carlisle, which was proposed to have been done this Morning, if the Artillery had come up in Time. In the mean while it is just now reported, that the Garison of the Rebels is retired into the Castle.

N. B. The great Variety of important Subjects and interesting Events that have occurred in the Course of this Month, has made it necessary for us to omit several of our customary Articles, viz. the Promotions, Marriages, Deaths, Bankrupts, &c. together with the Foreign Affairs; which shall be all printed with the APPENDIX, as also the Pieces we have receiv'd from Signior Nenci; to be added to this Month of December, in order to complete the Volume for 1745.

ENTER-

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

1. **B**ISHOP Ridley's Ghost. A Poem on the Rebellion. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s.
2. A Protestant King and the Bible. By J. Price, B.D. Sold by J. Rivington, pr. 6d.
3. An Offering to Liberty. Printed for R. Doddsley, price 1s.
4. The Spanish Armada. Printed for J. Oswald, price 3d.
5. Of publick Virtue. In 3 Books. Book I. Sold by W. Bickerton, price 1s.
6. The Story of the injur'd Lady. By Dr. Swift. Sold by M. Cooper, price 1s.
7. The Female Spectator. Book 20. Printed for T. Gardner, price 1s.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

8. A Journal of the Siege of Cape Breton. By J. Gibson, Esq; Printed for J. Newberry, price 1s. 6d.
9. Tully's Essay on publick Speaking, english'd by J. Brooke. Printed for J. Robinson, price 6d.
10. An Address to the Lawyers. Printed for J. Hinton, price 3d.
11. The Rise of the present Rebellion discover'd. Printed for J. Collyer, pr. 6d.
12. An Address on Occasion of the Declaration from Holy-Rood House. Printed for H. Whitridge, price 1s.
13. A New General Collection of Voyages and Travels. Adorned with an entire new Set of Maps, Charts and Plates. Published with his Majesty's Royal Privilege and Licence. No 104, 105, 106, and 107. Printed for T. Aspley. To be continued.

14. The History of the Rebellion in 1715. By the Rev. Mr. Peter Rae. Edit. 2. Printed for A. Millar, price 5s.
15. An Account of K. James the II's Behaviour to the Protestants of Ireland. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s.
16. A Synopsis of the Troubles of England during the Space of 1800 Years. Printed for J. Robinson, price 1s. 6d.
17. A compleat and particular Account of the remarkable Siege of Toulon in 1707. By Capt. Murray. Sold by M. Cooper, pr. 2s.
18. An Account of the present Distemper among the Cattle. Printed for A. Millar, price 6d.
19. A Plan of Mr. Pope's Garden and Grotto. Printed for R. Doddsley, pr. 1s. 6d.
20. Directions to Mankind in general. By Dr. Fitzpatrick. Sold by J. Robinson, price 1s.
21. The Trials at large of Capt. Burdett and his four Lieutenants. Printed for M. Cooper, price 2s. 6d.

PIECES against POPERY.

22. The Artifices of the Romish Priests. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s. 6d.
23. The Names of the Popish Recusants

and Papists convict. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s.

24. Great Britain's Memorial against the Pretender and Popery. Sold by J. Roberts, price 2d.

25. Popery in its proper Colours. Sold by M. Cooper, price 1s.

26. Liberty and Property, and no Pretender. Sold by J. Robinson, price 1s.

27. The pious and humane Archbishop Tillotson's Sentiments of Popery, pr. 1s. 6d.

28. Popery inconsistent with Reason, Liberty, and Christianity. Printed for J. Mechel, price 6d.

29. The Wisdom of our Forefathers recommended to the present Times. Printed for J. Brett, price 6d.

30. Slavery in Miniature. Printed for J. Collyer, price 3d.

31. The Mission from Rome into Great Britain. Printed for J. Roberts, pr. 6d.

SERMONS.

32. A Sermon preach'd at St. Paul's, Nov. 5. By N. Mead, M. A. Printed for J. Oliver, price 6d.

33. A Sermon on the same Occasion at York. By S. Baker, D.D. Sold by M. Cooper, price 6d.

34. A Sermon preach'd at the Anniversary Meeting at Northampton. By Thomas Holme. Sold by Mess. Knapton and Hitch, price 6d.

35. A Sermon occasion'd by the heroick Death of Col. Gardner. By Dr. Dodderidge. Printed for J. Waugh, price 6d.

Sermons on the present Rebellion.

36. A Sermon preach'd at St. Paul's. By J. J. Majendie. Printed for M. Cooper, pr. 6d.

37. — at St. Ann's Limehouse, &c. By Gl. Ridley, L.L.B. Printed for J. Clarke, price 1s.

38. — at Layton, Essex. By J. Dubordieu, M.A. Printed for M. Cooper, pr. 6d.

39. — at Keevil, Wilts. By R. Wainhouse. Printed for J. Jollyffe, price 6d.

40. — at Warwick. By W. Huddesford, M.A. Printed for T. Osborne, price 6d.

41. — at St. George's, Southwark. By Tho. Wingfield, M.A. Printed for T. Payne, price 6d.

42. — at St. Nicholas, Deyford. By T. Anguish, A.M. Printed for J. Whitridge, price 6d.

43. — at Queenborough. By Tho. Delafaye, M.A. Printed for J. Roberts, pr. 6d.

44. — at St. Clement's Danes, &c. By J. Peters, M.A. Printed for S. Stephens, pr. 6d.

45. — at Mr. Allen's Chapel near Bath. By Mr. Wainburton. Printed for J. Knapton, price 6d.

46. — at Somerset House Chapel. By Lewis Bruce. Printed for A. Millar, pr. 6d.

47. — at Salisbury. By J. Wyche. Printed for J. Rivington, price 6d.

TUESDAY, Dec. 31.

From the London Gazette. (See p. 623.)

Inverary, Dec. 22. Major General Campbell arrived here last Night, and proposes on Monday next to begin to march 600 Men from hence, in three Divisions, to join General Blakeney at Stirling. Four hundred and fifty Men have been raised in Campbelltown, and are ready to march on one Day's Notice for his Majesty's Service.

Dumfries, Dec. 24. On Saturday last, the 21st, and the Day following, the main Body of the Rebel Army came into this Place with the Pretender's Son: On Monday Morning, he marched from hence with them, and proposed to lodge that Night at Drumlanrig. The Contribution imposed upon this Town was 2000*l.* in Money, 1000 Pair of Shoes; besides free Quarters, about 9 Casks of Gun-Powder, all our Arms publick and private, Horse Furniture, Boots, &c. and every Horse that could be found in Town or Country. Several Houses have been robb'd and plundered by the Rebels, and they have been guilty of the greatest Outrages. They told us, that we had Reason to think ourselves gently used, that the Town was not laid in Ashes. We have paid them near 1100*l.* of the Money ordered to be raised, and Provost Croftie and Mr. Walter Riddell are carried off as Hostages till the Remainder is remitted. They have levied the Excise, and intimated to us, that if we paid either Excise or Land Tax for the future to any other than them, we might be sure of paying it over again double. They shot a Tenant of the Duke of Queensbury's for running out of their Way, and not returning quickly enough at their Call. They ordered us to send their Baggage off after them, and at the same Time assured us, that if they heard that a Finger was moved against any one of their Stragglers, our Hostages should instantly be put to Death. The Damage done in this Town cannot be repaired for 4000*l.* but that done in the Country is much greater.

Edinburgh, Dec. 26. The Van of the Rebel Army entered Glasgow Yesternight, and the Remainder with the Pretender's Son was to be there this Evening. They have made great Demands on that City, as a Punishment for having armed and raised a Regiment against their Leader. Lord Loudoun has got together about 1500 Men, and Part, if not all, are marched towards Aberdeen, where there are about the same Number of Rebels, under the Command of Lord Lewis Gordon. General Campbell arrived some Days ago at Campbelltown, from

whence he went to Inverary. The Number of Rebels at Perth, Aberdeen, and the Country about, are supposed to be towards 4000. Upon the Return of the Rebels from England, the Militia were obliged to give up the Guarding the Passes on the Forth; and Yesterday Glengyle, with the Help of Floats (the Boats being all destroyed) passed the Forth at the Freew, (where the Rebels formerly passed) and placed a Guard on this Side of that Ford.

Whitehall, Dec. 31. Some Letters from the North mention, that the Rebels remained in the Town of Carlisle upon the 25th, and fired almost incessantly; that his Royal Highness had upon that Day received six Pieces of the Cannon from Whitehaven; and that every Thing was preparing for beginning the Attack upon the Place.

Whitehall, Dec. 31, at Noon. By Letters of the 28th Instant, just received from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's Army, there is Advice, that they had then began to batter the Four-Gun-Battery of Carlisle with six Eighteen Pounders, and hoped to make a Breach fit to give the Assault by the next Night.

As the Accounts in the London Gazette Extraordinary of Jan. 2, belong to the Year 1745, and are a good Conclusion of it, we have inserted them, as follows.

Newcastle, Dec. 29. Eight Battalions of English Troops are in March for Edinburgh; to which Place they were ordered to proceed with the utmost Expedition: Major General Hulse and Brigadier Cholmondeley marched with them, and Lieutenant General Hawley will follow in two or three Days.

Whitehall, Jan. 2. Last Night a Messenger arrived with Letters from Blackball, dated the 30th past, with the following Account of the Surrender of the Town and Castle of Carlisle to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. On the 20th it was found necessary to abate the Firing from the Battery, which had began to play the Day before, for Want of Shot, till towards Evening, when a fresh Supply arriving, it was renew'd very briskly for two Hours, which shook the Walls very much.

The same Evening a Fellow attempting to get out of the Town, was taken by one of the advanced Parties, and brought to the Duke. He delivered two Letters, one for his Royal Highness, the other for the Commander of the Dutch Troops supposed to be with his Army. They were from a Person styling himself Commander of the French Artillery, and of the French Garrison that was at, or might come to Carlisle, for the Defence of the Town and Citadel,

626 CARLISLE surrendered to the D. of CUMBERLAND.

and who subscribes his Name *de Geoghegan*; and the Contents of them were to summon the Commander of the *Dutch* to retire with his Troops from the *English* Army, under Pretence of the Capitulation of *Tournay*.

The Night of the 29th was spent in raising a new Battery of three Eighteen Pounders, which was compleated by the Morning; but on the first Platoon of the old Battery firing, the Rebels hung out the white Flag; whereupon the Battery ceas'd, and they called over the Walls, that they had two Hostages ready to be delivered at the *English* Gate, which is on the opposite Side of the Town. His Royal Highness then ordered Col. *Conway* and Lord *Bury* to go and deliver the two Messages marked (A) and (B) in Writing, to be signed by Col. *Conway*. The second Message being designed as an Answer to the Person's Letter who call'd himself a *Frenchman*.

In about two Hours they returned, and brought the Paper marked (C) signed by *John Hamilton*, whereupon they were sent back with the Terms signed by the Duke of *Richmond*, by Order of his Royal Highness, as contained in the Paper marked (D), and about Four they brought the Paper marked (E), signed also by *John Hamilton*; on which Brigadier *Bligh* was ordered immediately to take Possession of the Town, and he will have there this Night 400 Foot Guards and 700 Marching Foot, with 120 Horse to patrol in the Streets. His Royal Highness the Duke will enter the Town of *Carlisle* himself To-morrow.

Copy of his Royal Highness's Message to the Rebels at Carlisle, upon their hanging out a white Flag on Monday Morning, the 30th of December, 1745.

(A) HIS Royal Highness will make no Exchange of Hostages with Rebels, and desires they will let him know by me, what they mean by hanging out the White Flag.

(B) To let the *French* Officer know, if there is one in the Town, that there are no *Dutch* Troops here, but enough of the King's to chastise the Rebels, and those who dare to give them any Assistance.

Sign'd

Col. *Conway*, Aid de Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke.

(C) *John Hamilton's Answer to his Royal Highness the Duke's Message to the Rebels in Carlisle, Dec. 30, 1745.*

IN Answer to the short Note sent by his Royal Highness Prince *Ferdinand*, Duke of *Cumberland*, the Governor, in Name of himself and all the Officers and Soldiers,

Gunners, and others belonging to the Garrison, desire to know what Terms his Royal Highness will be pleased to give them, upon Surrender of the City and Castle of *Carlisle*, and which known, his Royal Highness shall be duly acquainted with the Governor and Garrison's last or ultimate Resolution, the White Flag being hung out on Purpose to obtain a Cessation of Arms for concluding such a Capitulation. This is to be given to his Royal Highness's Aid de Camp.

Sign'd

John Hamilton.

(D) *His Royal Highness's Declaration to the Rebels, sent by the Colonels Conway and Lord Bury, Aid de Camps to his Royal Highness, after receiving John Hamilton's Letter, Dec. 30, 1745.*

ALL the Terms his Royal Highness will or can grant to the Rebel Garrison of *Carlisle* are, that they shall not be put to the Sword, but be reserv'd for the King's Pleasure.

If they consent to these Conditions, the Governor and principal Officers are to deliver themselves up immediately, and the Castle, Citadel, and all the Gates of the Town, are to be taken Possession of forthwith by the King's Troops. All the Small Arms are to be lodged in the Town Guard-Room, and the rest of the Garrison are to retire to the Cathedral, where a Guard is to be placed over them. No Damage is to be done to the Artillery, Arms, or Ammunition. Head Quarters at Blackhall, Dec. 30. Half an Hour past Two in the Afternoon.

By his Royal Highness's Command,
Sign'd *Richmond, Lenox and Aubigny*,
Lieut. General of his Majesty's Forces.

(E) *The Rebels Answer to the Terms offer'd them by his Royal Highness, Dec. 30, 1745.*

THE Governor of *Carlisle*, and hail Officers composing the Garrison, agree to the Terms of Capitulation given in, and subscribed by Order of his Royal Highness, by his Grace the Duke of *Richmond, Lenox and Aubigny*, Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces, recommending themselves to his Royal Highness's Clemency, and that his Royal Highness will be pleased to interpose for them with his Majesty; and that the Officers Cloaths and Baggage may be safe, with a competent Time to be allow'd to the Citizens of *Carlisle* to remove their Beds, Bed-Cloaths, and other Household Furniture impressed from them for the Use of the Garrison in the Castle. The 30th of December, 1745, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Towards

Towards the End of the Month the Association of all the Tin-miners in Cornwall was presented to his Majesty by the Lord Viscount Falmouth. And on Saturday the 28th ended the Drawing of the State Lottery at Guildhall.

A short Description of the ancient City of CARLISLE.

CARLISLE hath a most agreeable and pleasant Situation, being guarded on the North Side by the *Eden*, on the East by the *Petterl*, and on the West by the *Caudd*: It is also secured by a strong Stone Wall, so thick that four or five Men usually walk a-breast on the Top of it, without Hazard or Inconvenience, and it is the common Walk or airing Place of the Citizens. It is also defended by a very broad Ditch, and all the Gates have Draw-bridges. It has likewise a very strong Castle and Citadel; so that it has been justly esteemed one of the strongest Cities in England. 'Tis of an oblong Form from West to East, and the Castle, which stands to the Western Part of it, is pretty large; and by the Arms (as Mr. Camden infers) seems to have been built by King Richard III.

This City is of very great Antiquity, having been a Roman Colony. In the 8th or 9th Century it was entirely ruined by the Danes, and continued desolate for 200 Years. William Rufus rebuilt it, and Henry I. considering how good a Barrier it might be against the Scots, caused it to be well fortified, placed a Garison in it, dignified it with an episcopal See, and bestowed upon it many other Privileges and Emoluments, which might make it strong and populous, which his Successors, even down so low as Queen Elizabeth, very much augmented. It was often besieged by the Scots, and was twice taken, viz. in King Stephen's and King John's Days, but recovered again by their Successors Henry II. and III. and though it was burnt by Misfortune in the 14th of Richard II. and near 1500 Houses destroyed, with the Cathedral and Suburbs, yet by the Munificence of the succeeding Kings, it was again restored, and much improved in Strength and Beauty.

It is at present a wealthy and populous Place, (at least it was so before the 15th of last Month, when taken by the Banditti who infested this Country) the Houses are well built, and City walled in, having three Gates, viz. the *Caldo* or *Irish-Gate* on the South, the *Bolter* or *English-Gate* on the West, and the *Richard* or *Scots-Gate* towards the North. It trades chiefly in Fustians, has a considerable Market on Saturdays, and a yearly Fair on the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. It is governed by a Mayor,

twelve Aldermen, two Bailiffs, &c. and sends two Burgesses to Parliament. The Assizes and Sessions, for the most Part, are held in this City.

There are but two Parish Churches in this City, viz. *St. Mary's* and *St. Cuthbert's*; *St. Mary's* is the Cathedral, and stands almost in the Midst of it. The Eastern Part, which is the newer, is a curious Piece of Workmanship: The Choir, which, with the Isles, is 71 Feet broad, is an exact Piece of Architecture, having a stately East Window of 48 Feet in Height, and 30 in Breadth, adorned with Pillars of curious Workmanship. The Roof is elegantly vaulted with Wood, and embellished with the Arms of France and England quartered; the *Piercy's*, *Lucy's*, *Warren's*, *Mortebay's*, and many others. In the Choir are the Monuments of three Bishops of this See, *Bell*, *Robinson*, and *Smith*, who are buried there. The West End, which is the lower, and was antiently the Parish Church, was a spacious Building before the Rebellion in 1641, but was for the greatest Part demolished by those violent Reformers, and the Materials made use of for the building of Guard-Houses at every Gate, erecting Batteries in the Castle, and setting up themselves private Dwellings in the Town; tho' it has been observed, their Posterity never enjoyed them.

This City was formerly esteemed the Key of England against the Scots on the West Side, as *Berwick* was on the East, and is at this Day a Place of great Importance. Notwithstanding it was well provided with Cannon, Ammunition, &c. yet it was sooner taken by the Rebels, as above, than expected; the true Cause of which we must refer to Time, which seldom fails of bringing to Light the most dark, hidden, and intricate Actions of this Life.

On Nov. 19, Signior Nenci was introduced, in the Circle at Leicester House, by his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to whom he presented the following Copy of Verses, in Italian, on the Birth of the young Prince, and was very graciously receiv'd. After which, Copies of the said Verses were also presented by the Lady Viscountess Torrington, to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales; and by Mrs. Herbert, to all the young Princes and Princesses.

All' Altezza Serenissima
D' ENRICO FEDERICO
Principe della Gran Bretagna,
Per la Sua Nascita.

Allusivo a quei versi di Virgilio, Egl. 4.
Jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna,
Jam nova Progenies coelo demittitur alto.

S O N E T T O.

Teco dal ciel discesa un' Alma grande,
 Di FEDERIGO e AUGUSTA ENRICO
 il Figlio,
 Nel tempo che l'Europa è in iscompiglio;
 E 'l fiero Marte Cristian sangue spande.
 Creder si de, che al Ren dall' alte bande
 Porti pace e all' Italia. Or l'Aureo
 Giglio
 Ne al German sangue cresca più, ne
 artiglio
 D'Aquila Regia al suol reciso il mande.
 Creder si de, con maggior speme ancora,
 Che, s'Egli nacque nel suo regno, porti
 All' Inghilterra pace; e 'l vedrem ora,
 Vedrem per sue virtù i vizzj morti,
 Chius' i mali nel vaso di Pandora,
 E Astrea regnar qui sempre in templi e
 corti.

Di Vostr' Altezza Serenissima
 Umilissimo Servo
 Giovan Francesco Nenci.

The following *Latin* Epigram was wrote
 by Signior *Nenci*, on Occasion of a Present
 with which he was honour'd by their Royal
 Highnesses and the Royal Children, and
 was presented by the Hon. Mrs. *Salvin*,
 Lady of Honour to the Princess of *Wales*,
 to their Royal Highnesses; and to the
 young Princes and Princesses, by Mrs.
Herbert.

Ad

FREDERICUM Wallie Regium Principem
 AUGUSTAM Ejus Conjugem
 Regiam Principem Wallie
 Atque Eorum
 Serenissimos Filios et Filias
 Magnæ Britannie Principes
 Pro Regio Dono Ab Ipsis Facto
 Joanni Francisco Nencio
 Gratiarum Actio.

E P I G R A M M A.

Quis poterit meritis pro dono solvere grates
 Vobis? nullus homo: Numina sola valent.
 Ergo Deos oro ut Vobis sua præmia præstent
 Pro me, si hoc verum: Numina sola
 valent.

Regiæ Liberalitatis ac Tutelæ,
 Atque

Joannis Francisci Nencii
 Humillimi servi et addictissimi,
 Grati animi Signum.

*Liberty to be defended, the Source of all
 Blessings to Britain.*

FROM southern climes, where *Sol's* ex-
 cessive ray
 Breaks on the morn, in blushes for the day;
 Where sudden storms securest harbours
 sweep,
 And furious hurricanes deform the deep;

Where breathless sailors, by rude tempests
 hurl'd,

Float on the confines of the limpid world;
 Where earthquakes through the trembling
 valleys roar,

And frighted seas desert the fatal shore;
 Where dreadful intervals divide the ball,
 And fractur'd mountains to the centre fall;
 (Whose pendent rocks, and wretched ruins,
 stand,

The future marks of heav'n's afflicting hand)
 Where men inhabit scarce along the shore,
 And quit the forests to the foaming boar;
 Where death disdains to parley with his prey,
 Or spare mankind, to pass their bloom away;
 Where horror dwells in silence through the
 wood,

Or seeks the margin of the murmur'ing flood;
 Where cascades roar, from rivers in the skies,
 And constant vapours, like the clouds, arise;
 Where time, and chance, their wond'rous
 art display [sway;

And reign o'er matter, with unbounded
 Where slaves, nor gold, can nature's wants
 supply,

And parching suns the poor their food deny;
 Where antient learning never lifts the head,
 But arts decay, and sciences lie dead:

To happy *Britain*!—lo! what scenes arise;
 What varied pleasures meet my ravish'd eyes!
 How blest are they, who safe in cities dwell,
 And all the subjects of the earth excel!
 But happy! O! how happy is the swain,
 That seeks the pleasures of the verdant plain!
 Whose mind, ambition never led astray,
 Nor taught, for gold, his virtue to betray;
 Whose knowledge serves but to extend his
 blifs,

Or point his way to better worlds than this;
 Whom the dear nymph, adorn'd with na-
 tive charms,

Holds with soft rapture in her snowy arms;
 Whom little birds excite to scenes of love,
 And *Philomela* warbles through the grove;
 For whom the *daisy*, *daffadil*, and *rose*,
 Earth's brightest blossoms, all their sweets
 disclose!

O mortal! blest beyond the lot of man,
 In blifs, like thine, the golden age began.—
 Yet this fond state, so envy'd and un-
 known,

This blissful state, in *Britain* found alone,
 Falls, like great *Rome*, by factions of her own.
 So when proud fiends had fill'd the blest
 abodes,

Their fury rock'd the mansion of the gods!
 Rouse then thy rage, revenge th' ungrate-
 ful wrong,

Immortal honours to the brave belong;
 Preserve the land from such inglorious knaves,
 As would subdue their country, to be slaves;
 Preserve it safe from popery, and plots
 Of vain pretenders, and of factious Scots.

For

For know, 'tis liberty! with arm divine,
That makes thee o'er subjected kingdoms
shine.

Then keep the glorious goddess from the
And grace thy triumphs with th' immortal
prize.

Her, thy *Palladium*, and thy sure defence,
Shall fools entice, or cowards force from
hence?

Shall the detested, perjur'd race of *Saul*
Return again, with vengeance to us all?

No, let them wander, vagabond, and driv'n
Throughout the earth, confess the hand of
heav'n;

Confess the hand of justice, and the rod,
Who durst profane the laws of man and God.

*A General BILL of all the Christenings and
Burials, from the 11th of Dec. 1744, to
the 10th of Dec. 1745.*

Christned		Buried	
Males	7278	Males	10468
Females	6800	Females	10818
	14078		21286

Increased in the Burials this Year 690.

Died under 2 Years of Age 7689

Between 2 and 5 1631

5 and 10 672

10 and 20 626

20 and 30 1695

30 and 40 1040

40 and 50 2332

50 and 60 1741

60 and 70 1382

70 and 80 1064

80 and 90 437

90 and 100 77

A Hundred 3. A Hundred and Two 1.

A Hundred and Three 1. A Hundred and

Four 1. A Hundred and Five 3. A Hun-

dred and Eleven 1.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

SIR *Francis Dashwood*, of *West-Wicomb*
in *Bucks*, Bart. Member for *Romney* in
Kent, to the Lady *Ellys*, Relict of Sir *Richard*
Ellys, of *Norton* in *Lincolnshire*, Bart.

Mr. *Jacob Salvador*, Son of Mr. *Francis*
Salvador, of *Lime-street*, an eminent Mer-
chant, to Miss *Portello*, of *Winchester-street*.

Charles Gray, of *Ongar* in *Essex*, Esq; to
Miss *Jocelin*, of *Bedfordbury*.

Walter Hawkefworth, of *Hawkefworth*,
Esq; to Miss *Hall*.

Sir *Charles Mynston*, of *Grantham* in *Lin-*
colnshire, Bart. to Miss *Charlotte Mitchell*.

Capt. *Frederick Colson*, belonging to the
West-India Trade, to Mrs. *Aldridge* of
Mile End.

Col. *Littleton*, of the *Foot-Guards*, to
the Dutchess Dowager of *Bridgewater*,

Edward Perkins, of *Pilston* in *Monmouth-*
shire, Esq; to Miss *Dye Smith*, a 20,000*l.*
Fortune.

James Bacon, of the *Middle Temple*, Esq;
to Miss *Greene*.

William Midford, Esq; Receiver General
for *Suffex*, to Miss *Wicker*.

Mr. *Baton Clive*, to Miss *Symmonds*.

Mr. *William Whitmore*, of *Shepperton* in
Middlesex, an eminent Farmer and Maltster,
to Miss *Sally Stone*, a 10,000*l.* Fortune.

William Hale, of *Abbot's Langley* in *Hert-*
fordshire, Esq; to Miss *Parnaby*.

Rev. Mr. *Crew*, to Miss *Hurffon* of *Chef-*
ter, an 18,000*l.* Fortune.

Countess of *Winchelsea* safely delivered of
a Daughter.

DEATHS.

SIR *William Milner*, Bart. some Time
Member of Parliament for the City of
York.

Samuel Perry, Esq; Agent to most of the
Captains of Men of War, &c.

Rev. Dr. *Shippen*, Principal of *Brazen-*
Nose College, *Oxford*, and Brother to the
late famous *William Shippen*, Esq; Member
of Parliament for *Newton* in *Lancashire*.

Rev. Mr. *William Fuller*, an eminent
Dissenting Minister at *Abingdon* in *Berk-*
shire.

Rev. *John Dennis*, D. D. formerly Fel-
low of *Trinity College*, *Dublin*.

Sir *George Tempest*, Bart. at his Seat at
Tong in *Yorkshire*, who is succeeded in Digi-
nity and Estate by his eldest Son, now Sir
Henry Tempest, Bart.

Lewis Watson, Earl of *Rockingham*, Vis-
count *Sondes*, Baron of *Rockingham*, and
Baronet. He is succeeded by his only Bro-
ther, *Thomas Watson*, Esq; Member of
Parliament for *Canterbury*, now Earl of
Rockingham.

Mrs. *Bridges*, a Maiden Gentlewoman,
in the 89th Year of her Age, Sister to
the Hon. Col. *Bridges*, Surveyor of the
Ordnance in the Reign of Queen *Anne*.

Right Rev. Dr. *Este*, Bishop of *Water-*
ford.

George Stone, Esq; Receiver General of
the General Post-Office.

Hon. Col. *Cecil*, who served in the Wars
of King *William* and Queen *Anne*. He was
some Time since sent to the Tower, on Sus-
picion of holding a treasonable Correspondence
abroad, but was afterwards admitted
to Bail. (See our *Mag.* for 1744, p. 256.)
He died in an advanced Age at his House
in *Masbam-street*, and has left General *Ogle-*
thorpe, his Nephew, his sole Executor.

Countess Dowager of *Cardigan*.

Rev. *Isaac Lawrence*, L. L. B. Lecturer
of *Dutton* in *Cheeshire*, and Chaplain to the
Right Hon. the Earl of *Warrington*.

Mr. Ryder, an eminent Mercer in the Long Walk near St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Brother to Sir Dudley Ryder, Knt. Attorney General.

John Emmerſon, Eſq; one of the Directors of the Eaſt-India Company.

Rev. James Henſbridge, M. A. Senior Minor Canon of the Cathedral at Canterbury, and Rector of the united Parishes of St. Mildred and All Saints in that City.

Mr. Mee, formerly Partner with Mr. Markham, Apothecary in Paſor-Naſter-Rew.

Capt. Robert Peckerton, of the Marines.

Lady Lemon, Relict of Sir William Lemon, Bart.

Capt. Mann, many Years a Commander in the Royal Navy.

Thomas Butterworth, of Manchester, Eſq;

James Round, Eſq; formerly an eminent Bookſeller in Exchange-Alley, and lately Maſter of the Company of Stationers.

Edward Acourt, Captain in Col. Bruſe's Regiment of Foot, Aid-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and one of the Pages to the Princeſs Amelia.

Lady Wray, Relict of Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.

Sir James Pennyman, of Thornton in Yorkſhire, Bart. ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſurviving Son, now Sir William Pennyman, Bart.

Hon. Baron Blomberg at his Seat at Kirby-Owercar in Yorkſhire, in the 98th Year of his Age.

Capt. Wilkinſon, who ſerved in all the Campaigns of the late Duke of Marlborough, in the 82d Year of his Age.

Major Brentworth, at Gheſſea College, aged above 80.

Sir Edward Melton, Knt. at Maidenhead in Berkeſhire, Deputy Lieutenant, and one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County.

Robert Pennant, Eſq; one of the chief Clerks belonging to the Exchequer.

Nicholas Lowe, Eſq; formerly an eminent Brewer, and ſome Years ſince High Sheriff of Hampſhire.

Mr. Davis, one of the moſt eminent Linners in England, at his Houſe in Lutceſter Fields.

Mr. Thomas Wright, an eminent Drug-giſt, and Deputy of Cheap Ward.

Charles Yeates, Eſq; a young Gentleman lately arrived from the Weſt Indies.

Eccleſiaſtical PReſeRMENTS.

Lewyn MaRSH, A. M. preſented to the Rectory of Melford in Hampſhire.

Gabriel James Macarini, D. D. and Dean of Kildare, elected Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, in the Room of the famous Dr. Jonathan Swift, deceased.

Edward Townſhend, A. M. to the Rectory of Pulham St. Mary's, in Norfolk.

Crew, A. M. to the Living of St. Margaret's in Peterborough.

James Cartwright, B. D. to the Rectory of Dutton in Cheſhire.

Dr. Eden, to the Rectory of Brancepeth in the Biſhoprick of Durham.

Mr. Edward Jefferies, to the Living of Throcking in Hertfordſhire.

Mr. Edward Clarke, to the Rectory of Sutton cum Maſſon in Suffex.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

EDWARD BRADDOCK, Eſq; made Lieutenant Colonel; Maurice Beckland, Eſq; First Major; and Charles Ruſſel, Eſq; Second Major to the Second Regiment of Foot Guards.

Right Hon. James Earl of Lauderdale, made Lieutenant Colonel to Lieut. Gen. Handaſſy's Regiment of Foot.

Mr. Deputy Roberts, choſen Common-Crier of the City of London, in the Room of John Elderton, Eſq; deceased.

Mr. Charles Gardner, elected by the Committee for Greſham College, Profeſſor of Muſick there, in the Room of Dr. Brome, deceased.

Col. La Ferrier, made Second Major of the First Regiment of Foot Guards.

Hon. Capt. Roſcawen, Brother to the Right. Hon. the Lord Viſcount Falmouth, made Captain of the Royal Sovereign, a First-Rate Man of War, and Commander in Chief of the Veſſels taken up by the Government for Cruizers.

Lord Viſcount Montjoy, created Earl of Bleſſington in Ireland.

Duke of Bolton, made Lieutenant General of his Maſteſty's Forces.

Capt. Roberts, made Commander of the Mercury Man of War, of 40 Guns, ſtation'd at Liverpool.

Mr. William Lucas, made Deputy Prothonotary of the Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancaſter.

Rev. Dr. Sumner, choſen by the Provost and Fellows of Eton-College, Head Maſter of the School there; and the Rev. Mr. Dampier choſen to ſucceed him, as Second Maſter.

T. Smith, Eſq; made chief Clerk under Mr. Walpole as one of the Tellers in the Exchequer.

Thomas Thornbury, Eſq; made Wiſſour Herald at Arms.

John Roberts, Eſq; made Receiver General of the General Poſt-Office.

Lieut. Gen. Henry Hawley, made Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland.

New Member.

Hon. John Vaughan, Eſq; for the County of Cambridgeshire.

Parſon

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

EDWARD COX, of *Dufour's-Court*, *St. James's, Westminster*, Carver and Chapman.

Robert Eldridge the Elder, of *Sunbury*, in *Middlesex*, Carpenter and Timber Merchant.

Peter Richardson, of *Stockton upon Tees*, in the County of *Durham*, Common-Brewer.

Thomas Rawlinson, of *Liverpool*, Merchant and Toyman.

William Thorpe, of *Botolph-lane*, *London*, Victualler.

Benjamin Miller, of *Bishopsgate-street*, Innholder and Dealer.

Thomas Harris, of *London-Bridge*, Book-seller.

James Bayles, late of *Rocheſter*, Chapman.

Thomas Baſnett, of *Piccadilly*, Coach-maker.

Edmund Stallard, late of *Old-Fiſh-ſtreet*, *London*, Merchant and Apothecary.

Jonathan Nunn, late of *Much Clackton* in *Effex*, Grocer.

Samuel Joſnſon, of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, Cheeſemonger.

Henry Huſcroft, of *St. Dunſon's in the Weſt*, Diſtiller.

John Baſi, of *Lympſtone*, *Devon*, Shipwright and Merchant.

Philip Edward Reade, of *Golden-lane*, Diſtiller.

Thomas Paddon, of *Crediton*, *Devon*, Serge-maker.

Richard Hugbet, late of *St. Saviour's*, *Southwark*, Vintner.

Mark Davis, of *Lewiſham* in *Kent*, Butcher and Dealer.

Robiſon Knight and **William Hanſon**, of *London*, Bankers and Partners.

Daniel Webb, of *Prince's-ſtreet*, *London*, Merchant.

Richard Green and **Norton Amber**, of the *Strand*, Goldſmiths, Bankers, and Partners.

Charles Lucas, of *St. Mildred* in the *Poultry*, Dealer.

Abstract of the *London WEEKLY BILL*, from *Nov. 26. to Dec. 31.*

Chriſtned	{ Males 752 }	{ Females 675 }	1427
Buried	{ Males 1339 }	{ Females 1396 }	2735
Died under 2 Years old			899
Between 2 and 5			203
5	10		86
10	20		78
20	30		252
30	40		299
40	50		305
50	60		242
60	70		186
70	80		128
80	90		49
90 and upwards			8
			2735
Hay 33 to 36i.			a Load.

SINCE our laſt, the King of *Prussia's* Affairs have taken a new and very unexpected Turn, occaſioned by the vigorous Reſolutions of that Prince, and the Bravery of his Troops. As ſoon as he arrived at his Army in *Sileſia*, he reſolved to be before-hand with his Enemies, and to attack their Dominions, inſtead of waiting till they ſhould attack him. Having for this Purpoſe aſſembled, with the utmoſt Diſpatch, his Army in *Lower Sileſia*, and marched directly towards *Gorlitz* in *Upper Luſatia*, in his Way he attack'd the Van-guard of the *Auſtrian* and *Saxon* Army, conſiſting of three Regiments of *Saxon* Cavalry, and a Regiment of *Saxon* Infantry, which he defeated and almoſt entirely demolished, Major General *Buchner*, their chief Commander, being taken Priſoner, with Col. *Obyrn*, 30 other Officers, and 1050 Soldiers; and the next Day being the 13th ult. he took Poſſeſſion of *Gorlitz*, where was the chief Magazine for the *Auſtrian* Army; ſo that Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, who had advanced into *Luſatia*, was obliged to retire back again into *Bohemia*,

with ſome Loſs, and his *Prussian* Maſteſty purſued his March towards *Dreſden*. At the ſame Time that he entered *Luſatia*, his General, Prince *Anhalt Deſſau*, with a conſiderable Army, entered *Saxony*, and on the 19th ult. made himſelf Maſter of *Leipſig*. Upon this the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, retired with his Family to *Prague* in *Bohemia*, having left *Dreſden* the very next Day after the *Prussian* took *Leipſig*, leaving his Army under the Command of Count *Rutowski*, with a large Body of *Auſtrian* Auxiliaries, incamped near *Dreſden*, where they were ſoon after attacked and defeated by the *Prussian*, of which we had the following Account from the *Hague*, Dec. 11. O. S. M. Ammon, the *Prussian* Miſiſter, receiv'd an Expreſs this Morning, whoſe Diſpatches he immediately communicated to the States General: They contain in Subſtance, "That the King his Maſter having been inform'd that the *Saxon* Troops were aſſembled between *Dreſden* and *Pirna*, and had been join'd there by the *Auſtrian*, under the Command of General

neral Grune, as well as by the whole Van Guard of Prince Charles of Lorraine's Army, headed by Prince Lobkowitz; his Majesty, in order to be beforehand with them, order'd his first Marshal, the reigning Prince of Anhalt-Deffau, to attack the combined Forces of Austria and Saxony, notwithstanding they had the Advantage of the Ground, and were almost double in Number to his Troops. This was executed the 15th Instant near Dresden. The Battle began about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, and lasted till Night: The King's Army gain'd a compleat Victory: The Allies were entirely defeated, leaving the Prussian Army Masters of the Field of Battle, which was cover'd with their Dead and Wounded. The Prussians took 4000 Prisoners, with all their Artillery, and pursued them as far as Pirna."

By subsequent Accounts, this Victory seems to have been very compleat; for from the Relation published by Authority at Berlin, it appear'd that the Prussians took Prisoners the following Officers, five Major Generals, an Adjutant General, ten Colonels, nine Lieutenant Colonels, eight Majors, 82 Captains, 135 Lieutenants, 30 Ensigns, and 30 Exempts or Cadets. On their Side they had killed 36 Officers, 41 Subalterns, 22 Hautboys, three Trumpets, and 1638 private Men.

This Success of his Prussian Majesty's soon made both the Courts of Vienna and Dresden submit to his Terms, and with each a Treaty of Peace was concluded by the Mediation of his Britannick Majesty's Minister. That between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin had the Treaty of Hanover, of August 26. 1745. for the Basis. The additional Articles are, 1. That the King of Prussia shall acknowledge the Emperor. 2. The Elector Palatine, who shall be included in this Treaty, shall also acknowledge the Emperor: who on his Part shall confirm to his Prussian Majesty the Privilege *de non Evacuando*, granted him by the late Emperor Charles VII. for his Territories that are not annexed to his Electorate of Brandenburg. The other Treaty between their Polish and Prussian Majesties had the same Basis, and contained the following additional Articles, 1. That his Majesty of Prussia shall not only receive and enjoy the Contributions levied since the 22d Instant, but his Polish Majesty shall likewise, at the Easter Fair at Leipsick, pay the King of Prussia one Million of German Crowns, with Interest, at the Rate of 5 p. c. to be computed from the Day of signing the Treaty. 2. That the Subjects of his Prussian Majesty, interested in the Saxon Funds, shall be exactly paid. 3. That the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony,

shall not innovate or do any Thing which may prove at all detrimental to the Protestant Interest. All the Recruits which the Prussians have levied in Saxony are to be set at Liberty immediately; and as soon as the Ratifications are exchanged, the Garrisons of Leipsick and Dresden are to withdraw, and the Prussian Troops to march into Silesia and Brandenburg.

And these Treaties were the more honourable for the King of Prussia, because they were concluded in the capital City of Dresden, which he had taken Possession of upon the 7th Inst. the Garrison being obliged to surrender Prisoners of War.

Towards the End of last Month we had the following extraordinary Article from Stockholm: M. Nagel, a Native of this Kingdom, and Lieutenant Colonel in the Service of France, who has been here for some Time past, has demanded and obtained Permission to list 220 of our Officers into the Service of that Crown, who are to embark at Gottenbourg for Ostend. M. Guy Dickens, the British Minister, has made very strong Remonstrances on this Head, declaring, "That the King his Master will be obliged to look upon these Officers as declared Enemies, and cause them to be treated as such wherever the English Men of War may meet with them in their Passage to France; and that in case any Attempt be made to transport them to Scotland, they shall then be surely treated and punished in the same Manner as the Rebels." Notwithstanding this Declaration, it is very probable that the Permission granted in Favour of France will not be revok'd.

From Denmark we have most dismal Accounts of the Mortality amongst the black Cattle, it being computed that no less than 60,000 of them have been already carried off; which must very much distress the French Shipping and Plantations, as Denmark is the only Place from whence they can now have any Salt Beef.

As neither the Austrian nor Piedmontese Army in Italy can face the Spanish and French, the latter are still going on in reducing one Place after another there; but in the mean Time, the British Squadron, after bombarding Bastia, has obliged the Garrison to surrender, and the greatest Part of the Island of Corsica has by that Encouragement taken Arms against the Genoese.

The Kings of France and Spain have granted Licence to all British Subjects to trade in their Ports, provided they furnish themselves with Passports from the young Pretender; but we have not yet heard that any one British Ship has made use of this Indulgence.